

DOLE GETS A DIVORCE

Makes Sensational Charges in Court.

Hon. R. P. Dole, ex-Attorney General of Hawaii, was granted a divorce by Judge De Bolt yesterday on the ground of "extreme cruelty." A dismissal was filed by Mrs. Eleanor G. Dole in her suit against Attorney General Dole for separate maintenance, and Mrs. Dole herself left on the China Saturday. She made no defense, though the allegations against her were of anything but a pleasant nature. It is probable that some sort of settlement was made with Mrs. Dole prior to her leaving, as the divorce suit went virtually by default.

The divorce proceedings for some reason or other were kept secret. The papers were apparently served on Mrs. Dole last Thursday as on that evening depositions were taken in the case, which must have been started prior to that time. The papers were not filed until yesterday afternoon at which time also the trial was held, and the decree granted.

The allegations in the petition were of a sensational nature, but hardly equal to the testimony which was introduced in proof of them. The complaint set out the marriage in San Francisco and then charged various acts of cruelty. It was alleged that plaintiff was much in love with defendant, but that she treated him with contempt, and spurned all of his advances. It was alleged also that she called him names, that she insulted his friends so as to drive them away, and various acts of the same kind were set out. Plaintiff alleged that he was caused great mental anguish by such actions on the part of his wife, and that he became ill as a result of it and was unable to attend to his duties as Attorney General.

There was a stipulation for the trial of the case yesterday afternoon and Mr. Dole's wife represented by J. J. Dunne and Judge Stanley, while E. M. Watson appeared for Mrs. Dole, who was not in court.

After reading the complaint Mr. Dunne introduced a deposition by Mrs. M. M. Estee. She testified simply that she had seen the wife of Dole that occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Dole, and that Mrs. Dole had always treated her husband in an offensive manner, and often caused him much annoyance. She testified, further that Mr. Dole had always behaved like a gentleman, but she had never seen Mrs. Dole treat him decently. On cross-examination by Mr. Watson at the time the deposition was taken Mrs. Estee stated that she had never heard any of the language used upon such occasions she would cast down her eyes and talk to the judge.

Mr. Dole then took the stand and told in narrative and in detail the story of his marital troubles. He testified that his life had been a "hideous nightmare and a mental hell" since his marriage. He related a conversation he had with Mrs. Dole directly after their marriage, when before retiring he had told her that he wanted her to be happy and asked that she kneel down and pray with him for such happiness. "You can pray if you want to, I am going to sleep," said Mrs. Dole. And with that she went to bed and turned her back upon him.

He said that from the first his wife treated him with contempt, that she merely tolerated him. He related one instance of his stay at his uncle's house in Waikiki as illustrative of this. He had worn a collar on the evening before and had put it on again the next morning for a ride to town. She remonstrated with him and objected to his wearing the collar. "No gentleman would wear a collar a second time," Mr. Dole said his wife told him. "Every gentleman changes his linen at least once a day." She then threatened to leave for San Francisco saying that she was not accustomed to men of his kind. The plaintiff also told of an occasion when his wife desired to order more stationery from San Francisco, and he had drawn all of his salary, and had but ten dollars in his pocket, so he could not give her the money she wanted. When he told her this, she told him, according to the testimony, that "he had no business to be poor."

He testified further that he had given his wife \$600 during the first two months of their marriage, for her own use, and that he had never asked what she did with it. When he mentioned that to her she told him it wasn't true, that it had been less than \$200, and he had then shown the amounts given to her.

Mr. Dole said that his wife had also objected to his clothes, to the fit of his trousers, and had told him that he should have his clothes made in San Francisco or New York. She told him his "trousers were not decent" that he had "no style" and that she wasn't accustomed to associate with such men. She referred to Honolulu as a "Jay town" and she said the people are too slow and missionary for me" and "I won't live with you any longer."

He referred also to an occurrence at the Waikiki Annex, where his wife wanted him to order liquor, and he had told her that the laws of the Territory

HOW HONOLULAN FIGHTS CHOLERA AT ZAMBOANGA

An Interesting Letter From Former School Inspector Henry S. Townsend of Mindanao.

Zamboanga, Mindanao, P. I., Dec. 27, 1902.

Dr. W. D. Moore, Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Will:

You already know that I have been engaged in the cholera fight, but you do not know how completely it has filled up my time. Neither do you know how hard we have been hit. Zamboanga is a small

town, but it is the center of a considerable population, there being about ten thousand people within five or six miles of this place say the area of Honolulu District. When the death rate in this area came to be from fifty to sixty a day, (corresponding with a death rate of two hundred and fifty to three hundred a day in Honolulu,) some of us volunteered to undertake to inspect, clean up, and disinfect the place. In this work we have met with some trifling difficulties which you can appreciate. In

the first place almost all the people believed that they did not have cholera, but that the Americans were poisoning them. This, of course, made our welcome at the native houses "equivocal." As the government which we in a way represented sympathized to a considerable extent with the popular belief on this subject, we had to feel our way with the utmost caution. As a reminder to us of the need of caution, one of the army officers located at this place was attacked one evening while riding on a public street. The officer accepted the challenge, implied in a stone in the side of the head with such alacrity, that the attacking party beat a hasty and undignified retreat. The same night one of our teachers had a "guard" of thirty or forty men stationed around his house, to see if he was a bad man, as was afterwards explained. Since he kept his light burning and held a repeating rifle across his knees, it was decided that he was not. This difficulty has for the most part disappeared in the immediate environs of the town, the responsibility for the poisoning having been transferred to the Tagalogs. Now the whole

belief in poisoning seems to be disappearing. In the more remote barrios, however, the Americans and the Tagalogs still have to bear the blame to a great extent. One Tagalog was arrested and brought to trial in this town for poisoning the river from which the water supply comes.

The evidence consisted in two bottles, one found in the river and the other in the house of the Tagalog. The course of reasoning seemed to be somewhat like this: "Why should that bottle have been placed in the river, unless it contained poison intended to kill the people? Who should wish to kill the people except a Tagalog?" If a Tagalog, then who could it be except the one living nearest? Finally a mysterious bottle was found by the police in the house of the nearest Tagalog, and what should it contain if not more poison? The end of all was that the Tagalog was brought into court, where an American judge presided, and the whole structure of evidence was shattered by the discovery that the mysterious bottle contained only tooth-powder. The American judge ordered the prisoner released. Yet this ridiculous turn of affairs did not remove the suspicion from the Tagalogs, and they are still laboring under it in the outer barrios. It is reported that three of them have been killed on suspicion about twelve miles from here, and the report seems to have good evidence back of it. When I first started out to inspect etc., the people feared me exceedingly. Women would cover up their mouths and noses on my approach, and when I happened to get between children and their doors they would run into the thickets like rabbits, screaming at the tops of their voices. I had with me a petty native official who seemed to believe in me firmly, and it was very humiliating to have to listen to his assurances at every house that I was not there to poison the people, and in fact that I had no poison with me. Now this fear has almost disappeared in the section of the country where I have been working, yet I was reminded of it to-day by three women who covered up their mouths and noses on my approach. At first we had no disinfectants except lime, and the people were suspicious of that because I had thoughtlessly run my hands into it as it lay in the cart. I actually disinfected one house, as far as was possible, with water made boiling hot on the stove which they had, and in a kete which they furnished. After we secured carbolic acid, however, I managed to get it into use in most cases. The houses of the country are of such construction that I have never yet seen one that it would be practicable to fumigate, so the washing down with disinfectants is about our limit in cases where the dread disease has done its work.

I never saw a case of cholera till I started out on this work, and I tell you that the more I see of it the more I fear it. Yet I have to do more and more of the work of disinfecting with my own hands, and in the process of this work I have to expose myself more and more. Offset this, however, with the fact that I am more and more careful in the treatment of my person and my clothes after such exposure as I have to endure. When the assignment of places was made, the surgeon in charge remarked that there was more cholera in Tetuan than in any other place, so he thought he would send me there. The first day I had sixteen cases, but have never had so many any other day. In the three weeks that I have been at this work, I have disinfected more than fifty houses, and have never yet had a new case in a house thus disinfected. This fact has come to the knowledge of the natives, and most of them are willing to draw the conclusion that I am not there to poison them, or at least that I am not sufficiently skillful in this diabolical work to be worthy of much fear. In many cases I seem to be welcomed with genuine enthusiasm. I have not had a case in my original territory for five and a half days. This has given me time to go beyond these borders, and in this way have found sufficient work to occupy nearly my whole time. The area inspected must be yet further enlarged, or we shall lose all we have gained, for the other inspectors have been nearly as fortunate in this matter as I, while the cholera is still raging just beyond our boundaries.

In this work I have come into contact with what must be the hard side of a physician's life. I have seen a widow vainly trying to care for her dying child and look after an infant and a large number of other children not yet attacked. I have seen three orphans, the oldest probably five, trying to prepare and eat their breakfast, alone in the room with the corpse of their mother. I have seen a widow lay down her dying infant that she might take a last look upon all that remained of her first-born, a lad of twelve. Fear cholera! Of course I do.

KING EDWARD IS PROSTRATED BY SUDDEN ILLNESS

Godfrey Hunter Jr., Acquitted of the Murder of William Fitzgerald in Guatemala.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM)

WINDSOR, Feb. 2.—King Edward has been prostrated by a sudden illness and all functions are postponed.

Young Hunter Acquitted.

GUATEMALA CITY, Feb. 2.—Godfrey Hunter, Jr., has been acquitted of the murder of Wm. Fitzgerald, whom he shot and killed in November last. Hunter was the son of the American minister and Fitzgerald, also an American, was reputed to be a spy in the service of the Guatemalan government. Fitzgerald had made sensational charges against the elder Hunter.

A Venezuelan Deadlock.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Allies demand preference in the payment of their claims against Venezuela, but are willing to leave thirty per cent for the costs of administration. Minister Bowen has rejected the proposal.

Miles Meets Roberts.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—At a dinner given tonight by Secretary White, General Miles met Lord Roberts and other generals of the British Army.

Thirteen Loyal Districts.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—Thirteen districts of Ireland have been relieved of the operations of the Crimes Act.

The Operators Testify.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The anthracite operators have finished their testimony in rebuttal.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

SANTIAGO, Chili, February 2.—The German Minister to this country is dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2.—The House appropriation bill recommends that \$3,000,000 be appropriated by the United States to relieve the general distress in the Philippines.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Owing to the excessive supplies on hand, the sugar refineries at Jersey, Yonkers and Brooklyn have closed down. All others have been reduced to working half time.

VANCOUVER, B. C., February 2.—Thirteen persons are reported to have been burned to death on Malcolm Island.

Malcolm is a small island in Queen Charlotte Sound, off the northern coast of Vancouver Island.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, February 2.—There were 100 deaths from yellow fever at this place during the month of January. Thomas Nast, the famous American cartoonist, who was the United States consul at this place, was among the victims of this disease.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2.—The Allies have presented a counter proposition to the terms already suggested for the settlement of the Venezuelan trouble. It is understood that this measure is a compromise. The terms have not been made public by the State Department.

Beside my fear of cholera, I have had some cause for anxiety on account of the fear which the natives have entertained for me. A Filipino's bolo is a very convenient weapon, and his excitement becomes very great at times. As I look back over some of my experiences, the wonder is that I did not feel more anxiety. Yet that is about all a thing of the past. Undoubtedly the inspectors have been in much more danger from Filipinos than from cholera.

Of course we had difficulty in getting things to move in the first place. With slight modification you might apply to our situation the lines of Kipling:

"It does not agree with the Christian's health
To hustle the Aryan brown;
For the Christian riles, and the Aryan smiles,
And he weareth the Christian down."

After the whole force of inspectors was made up it took us three days to get authority to act; and after we got the authority, liverymen, policemen, officials, and people generally were provokingly slow about everything. These people do not know when to hurry any better than the Americans know when to take things easy. For the first few days I nearly made myself sick trying to make things hum, till my ears rang with the closing lines of the little poem from which I have just quoted:

"And the end of the fight is a tombstone white,
With the name of the late deceased;
And the epitaph drear, 'A fool lies here
Who tried to hustle the East.'

The subject of cholera has monopolized this letter, so you may guess what is most on my mind at present. Well, let us hope the time will be short till it will all be but a memory.

Yours very truly,
HENRY S. TOWNSEND.

GRAND JURY WILL JUDGE

Kauai Police Are Investigated by Brown.

Police affairs on Kauai are being ventilated within the department and out on the Garden Isle, and the coming session of the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of that district will have to do with the straightening out of the matter. The charges and rumors were the cause of the trip of High Sheriff Brown recently, and he has made a report which is now in the hands of the Attorney General, and as well has ordered the suspension from office of Deputy Sheriff Crowell of Waimea.

There were two kinds of charges laid before the department, affecting the conduct of affairs on the northern island. Of these the most serious was one contained in a statement laid before the department by E. Omsted, of Waimea, where Sheriff Coney has not too many friends. In this specification it was alleged that Sheriff Coney had obtained \$1,000 from a Chinese merchant of Waimea, Ah Ko, on the specific promise that he would permit the Oriental business man to conduct a lottery. The lottery however was not allowed to run and in consequence there were threats of suits and the claim was put in the hands of Omsted for pushing Sheriff Brown said yesterday that he found that about the time that the money was secured from the Chinese merchant, which Coney admits and which he claims was in the nature of a legitimate loan, made in the ordinary course of business, Sheriff Coney embarked in the fishing business in Ne'ewill, which enterprise means considerable investment and as well earns a fair revenue. He is convinced that the explanation of the Sheriff of Kauai is the correct one, and that the enmity of the anti-Coney faction of Waimea, is at the bottom of the attack. Omsted having been superseded in the office of deputy under orders of Coney.

As to Deputy W. O. Crowell, the Sheriff feels that the young man did act improperly and he has put it up to the grand jury to say if there was felonious intent in the transactions. The entire affair grows out of the present exhaustion of the incidental fund of the police department, with consequent orders to Sheriffs of other islands to cease drawing against it, and further orders to Crowell from his superior to prosecute gamblers. In trying to do the latter Crowell, who had worked in the local police office for three years before being promoted, found that he would have to pay informers. To get the money he compelled the men arrested to pay in \$15 as bail and paid out \$6 of this to the informer, leaving the \$10 stand as the government realization. This will be investigated by the grand jury and if Crowell is indicted, he will be prosecuted to the extent of the law, while if he is declared innocent of intent to defraud, he will be reinstated in his office. The report of High Sheriff Brown to the Attorney General, bearing upon these cases and his letter suspending Crowell from office are as follows:

BROWN MAKES REPORT.
High Sheriff's Office.
Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 13, 1903.
E. P. Dole, Esq., Attorney General, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, H. I.

Dear Sir: In re complaints against J. H. Coney, Sheriff of Kauai, and W. O. Crowell, Deputy Sheriff of Waimea, and concerning which you advised me to visit Kauai and investigate, I beg to report the result of my visit and investigations to be as follows:

1st. In re alleged stuffing of Waimea Police Pay Roll, I find that such has not been done. The pay roll in question is signed by a certain native who is not known as a regular officer, but who does special duty and from his salary of forty dollars per month pays specials and informers as occasion may require the Deputy Sheriff to hire them.

2nd. In re false returns of bail money. I find the facts as follows:

Thirty-four persons were at different times arrested for gambling during the month of December last, and bail to the amount of fifteen dollars each accepted by the Deputy Sheriff.

Five dollars of each said amount the Deputy Sheriff retained to pay informers in said cases, the balance, ten dollars, being made to appear as amount of bail deposited, and afterwards ordered forfeited upon non-appearance of defendants in court.

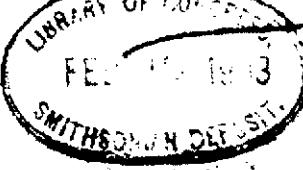
In this way one hundred and seventy dollars was retained which should have been turned into court.

The Deputy Sheriff holds receipts from different informers for this amount, and states in defense that he was during November last instructed by Sheriff Coney to arrest and prosecute gambling cases whenever and wherever he could, and that to successfully do so required the hiring of informers, and he (the Deputy Sheriff) considered it right and proper to pay such expenses out of the bail money.

I have ordered him to pay into court this month the sum of one hundred and seventy dollars, and the district magistrate declare same forfeited as balance in original cases.

I believe the action of Deputy Sheriff in these cases not to have been felonious, but a mistake by him in his en-

(Continued on page 10)



A ROCKY SHORE

The Crescent City Is Wrecked in the Ocean Graveyard of Cape Mendocino.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—The coastwise steamer Crescent City has been wrecked at Mendocino. Fifteen of the crew and passengers are marooned on a rock. Tugs will not be able to rescue them before tomorrow.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 30.—In a sharp engagement between Turkish troops and Macedonian bands, the Macedonians were defeated with considerable loss.

CARACAS, Jan. 30.—Owing to the bitter feeling against Germany over the blockade and the bombardments, the German colony of this city refused to celebrate the Kaiser's birthday.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 30.—The Legislature has voted by a large majority to remove the State capital from Pierre. Redfield and Huron want it.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Venezuela dispute will probably be referred to The Hague tribunal of arbitration in case of disagreement.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 30.—Miners in the Indiana and Illinois bituminous and block coal districts demand an increase of wages of from ten to twenty per cent.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The French battleships Gaulois and Bouvet were in collision today and considerable damage was done to both.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Putnam Bradlee Strong are here on their way to China where they will reside.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—Former Secretary Long is sinking and is not expected to live through the night.

VIENNA, Jan. 30.—The Reichsrath today ratified the Brussels convention at a stormy session.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—At the Stewards' Steeplechase today two horses were killed and a jockey knocked unconscious.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Baron Speck Von Sternberg has arrived.

VALLEJO, January 30.—The explosion in the engine room of the cruiser Boston today resulted in one man being killed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30.—A further extension of the time for the ratification of the Cuban treaty has been made.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30.—John McDonough has been appointed a member of the Supreme Court of the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has favorably reported the Alaskan boundary protocol.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, January 30.—Soldiers have been called out on account of the plague situation, to maintain order and quarantine. Five deaths occurred today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30.—No decision has yet been made regarding the Panama canal treaty. Senator Morgan opposes it in its present form and has offered amendments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A constitutional amendment has been introduced in the House prohibiting polygamy and one in the Senate restricting individual fortunes to ten millions of dollars.

CANTON, Jan. 31.—The Chinese government officials have made an important seizure of military stores in this city belonging to the reformers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The bill constituting a general staff for the army, modeled on the German system, has passed the Senate.

BARCELONA, Jan. 31.—There are serious strikes in this city. The police are aided by the military in preserving order.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 31.—The railway service throughout Holland is crippled by strikes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—A fire in the United States sub-treasury did nominal damage.

CARACAS, Jan. 31.—A German war vessel is taking soundings near Maracaibo.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The press predicts a renewal of hostilities in Venezuela.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Serious floods are reported from Scotland.

BERLIN, Germany, Jan. 31.—The allied powers have recognized the priority of France's claims against Venezuela, but insist that France shall not be included in the 30 per cent basis for collection of Venezuelan customs revenues demanded by them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—The administration is very anxious to secure the ratification of the Panama Canal treaty, and is bringing all its forces to bear against the opposition offered by Morgan. If Morgan's resolution inquiring into the authority of Charge d'Affaires Herran's authority is voted down, amendments to every section will be offered that will jeopardize the whole document and make ratification at this session impossible.

ILLINOIS WILL OF LATE PAUL ISENBERG IS FILED.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The will of the late Paul Isenberg, devising an estate of over three million dollars in Hawaii, was presented for probate yesterday. The will makes no bequests, other than to the widow and children. A portion of the property is placed in trust, H. A. Isenberg, J. F. Hackfeld, and Beta Margaretha Isenberg being named as executors and trustees. Under the provisions of the trust, there will be no disturbance of the Hawaiian properties, in which Mr. Isenberg was a heavy investor.

March 29 was set as the day for probating the will, in order to allow of depositions being taken in Bremen, Germany, relating to the death of deceased. For this purpose a commissioner was directed to be issued to the consul general of the United States at Bremen, and he will take the testimony of Mrs. Beta Isenberg and Johannes Carl Isenberg as to the proof of death.

From the petition filed yesterday, there appears no benevolent bequests, Mr. Isenberg having given generously of his estate to charity during his lifetime.

The petition for probate was filed yesterday by H. A. Isenberg, wherein it is alleged that Paul Isenberg died at Bremen, January 16, 1903. The will which is offered for probate is dated in December, 1901, and deceased is alleged to have been sixty-three years of age at the time, and of sound mind. The estate consists of real estate in Honolulu valued at \$10,000, and bonds, notes, stocks and accounts valued at \$214,924.95, there being no reference to property outside of the Territory.

It is further alleged:

"That said deceased left a widow living, and as his heirs at law and next of kin the persons whose names, residences, ages and relationships are as follows, viz.: Mary Dorothea Rice Isenberg, Lihue, Kauai, H. T., age 40; Daniel Paul Rice Isenberg, Honolulu; H. T. son, age 36; Johannes Carl Isenberg, Trarenor, Grissau, Holstein, Germany, son, aged 33; Henry Alexander Isenberg, Honolulu, H. T., son, aged 31; Julie Marie Pauline Barkhausen, Lüneburg, Germany, daughter, age 26; Clara Margarette Kaleimaeole Wendroth, Musen, Holstein, Germany, daughter, age 23; Richard Menno Isenberg, Bremen, Germany, son, age 21; Paula Bertha Johanna Isenberg, Bremen, Germany, daughter, age 19.

"That in said will Bertha Isenberg, Anna Strauch, nee Isenberg, and Marie Doden are named as legatees; and Beta Margaretha Isenberg (widow), and Mary Dorothea Rice Isenberg, Daniel Paul Rice Isenberg, Johannes Carl Isenberg, Henry Alexander Isenberg, Julia Maria Pauline Barkhausen, Clara Margarette Kaleimaeole Wendroth, Richard Menno Isenberg, and Paula Heitha Johanna Isenberg are named as devisees; and Beta Margaretha Isenberg, John F. Hackfeld and Henry Alexander Isenberg as trustees, guardians and executors.

"Wherefore your petitioner prays that said will may be admitted to probate and letters testamentary be issued to Beta Margaretha Isenberg, John F. Hackfeld and Henry Alexander Isenberg; and that this honorable court will therefore appoint a day for hearing, and order notice of the same to be given by publication to all persons interested herein."

FERRIS APPEALS TO SUPREME COURT

George E. Ferris, sentenced to be hanged for murder in the first degree, yesterday filed a bill of exceptions to the Supreme Court. Judge Gear, who heard the case, is at present in San Francisco, and consequently the exceptions have not been allowed as yet.

The exceptions refer only to errors in excluding and admitting evidence. Exception is taken also to the failure to give the defendant the right to challenge the grand jury, and there are a number of allegations as to errors in rulings made by Judge Gear. A transcript of the evidence is filed with the exceptions. This will have the effect of postponing the hanging until the case is disposed of by the Supreme Court.

Another extension has been granted to Kimura, who is also under sentence of death for murder.

COMMITTEE SEES COOPER

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Superintendent Cooper was visited by a committee from the Fourth District central committee yesterday, which was seeking information regarding the enforced resignation of R. N. Boyd as road engineer. The committee asked the reasons for the removal, and the Superintendent of Public Works promised to furnish as soon as possible the charges and specifications upon which the action was taken.

Mr. Cooper would not add anything yesterday to the statement previously given regarding the removal of Mr. Boyd, but said he had promised to give the committee whatever information it wished.

Charges for more supplies than Superintendent Cooper considered were required, is one of the main reasons for Boyd's removal.

THE GOVERNOR WILL TRADES PREVENT THE WORKING OF SHIPS.

MAUI, January 31.—Chinese New Year, which began on the 25th, has been celebrated on Maui with much less enthusiasm than in former years.

Perhaps the hard times of the past year may be mentioned as the cause; and then, too, there are fewer Chinese on the Island than formerly. However, the usual hospitality was extended and there was the usual interchange of calls where the weather permitted. During the past week the weather has been most inclement—heavy trade wind gales blowing most of the time, accompanied by rain on East Maui Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

At Kahului the sea has been so rough that little or no work has been accomplished by the longshoremen.

The bark Fooing Suey, loaded with sugar, was ready to sail for New York on Saturday, the 24th, but was prevented by heavy winds. She tried to get away again on Wednesday, but could not for the same reasons, and today will again attempt to depart—but the gales still blow. The schooner Alice Kimball has unloaded but very little lumber during the week on account of bad weather.

The majority of the Maui legislators sail today for Honolulu. Hon. W. P. Haia of Hana is on Hawaii and will not go to Honolulu until the 7th; but representatives S. E. Kalama, S. Kekino, Philip Pali and Joel Nakane, accompanied by their families, will sail today for the capital. It is stated that J. H. S. Kaleo of Hana is a candidate for sergeant at arms of the House; Henry Reuter, of Nahiku, is running for messenger of the House, and Rev. John Kalino of Pala has a strong "pull" for chaplain of the Senate.

STRAY NOTES

Saturday evening, the 24th, Mrs. Doron Tempsky, of Puuomale, Makawao, gave a little card party in honor of her guests, Misses Helen and Gardie Macfarlane of Honolulu.

Pedro, ping-pong, and dancing made up a delightful evening.

Mrs. W. J. Lowrie, formerly of Spreckelsville, together with her daughter, Miss Clara Lowrie, and her son, Will Lowrie, are residing in Brookline, a suburb of Boston. Mrs. Lowrie at present is on a visit to Porto Rico, where her husband is the manager of a large plantation.

Miss Maggie Mosser has recently been appointed assistant teacher in the Paia school in place of Miss Carsey Culbert, who resigned the position on account of ill health.

Normal Instructor C. W. Baldwin came from Hawaii on the 24th for a very brief visit to Haiku.

J. H. Nishwitz of Nahiku took Tuesday's Kinai for Hilo. He intends leaving shortly for San Francisco.

This morning the steamer Nebraskan arrived in Kahului from Honolulu with 800 tons of general merchandise. After loading sugar she will return to Honolulu.

It is rumored on Maui that Napoopoo is talked of on Hawaii as a possible county seat for the Kona-Kau part of the big Island.

Copies of the proposed county bill have been received on Maui during the week. It has not as yet been thoroughly read and considered. Some minor criticisms have been offered.

Weather—Heavy trades.

NOTES OF MAUI'S NEWS

Mr. M. M. O'Shaughnessy, who is engaged in the survey of the Nahiku ditch, returned on the Korea, and went on to Nahiku on Wednesday's Claudio.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Shaw of Hilo arrived by this morning's Kinai, and after a brief visit to W. E. Shaw of Nahiku, will extend their trip to the Coast.

J. F. Brown of Honolulu has reached Waikiki for the purpose of investigating the water supply of Iao Valley. He leaves for Honolulu tonight, but will return shortly.

Captain Whitney and Carl Lehner, United States port inspectors, who left Honolulu by Tuesday's Kinai for Hawaii, returned to Maui this morning, and leave Kahului by this afternoon's Claudio.

MAINLAND BAR PRICES ADOPTED FOR HONOLULU

The time honored custom of charging 25 cents per drink at the hotel bars of this city is about to give way under the modernizing influences which are at work in all directions. The proprietors of the Hawaiian Hotel and the Waikiki Seaside Annex, recognizing that this is now an American city, have decided to adopt the standard of charges on the Mainland—15 cents per drink or two for a quarter. We have been advised that the change will take effect from today.

WHEN YOU HAVE A BAD COLD

You want a remedy that will give quick relief and effect a permanent cure.

You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and make expectoration easy.

You want a remedy that will counteract any tendency toward pneumonia.

You want the best medicine that can be obtained.

You want Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

It always cures and cures quickly.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents, sell it.

THE GOVERNOR HE WILL THEN MAKE FIRE CLAIMS LAW OPERATIVE AND LET MILLIONS OUT.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE ADVERTISER)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock announced this afternoon that he would await Governor Dole's request to make the law providing for the payment of the fire claims operative, and to issue bonds under it. It is believed here that a representative authorized to conduct negotiations with the Secretary of the Interior, and furnish all data needed, would greatly expedite the arrangement for the bonds.

If this course is not followed it is probable that long correspondence over forms and provisions will be necessary. The giving of this authorization to Mr. Pratt, who has been concerned with the measure now made law, would place him in a position to advise with the Secretary, as to all the preliminaries and thus insure speedy issuance of the bonds.

Four per cent is regarded as a low rate of interest for bonds which have such a short term, those provided being redeemable in five years and payable in fifteen. There is some talk that to secure mainland sales it possibly will be necessary to make these securities a first lien on the revenues of the Territory.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

Governor Dole said last evening that he had, during the day, forwarded to Secretary Hitchcock, a message signifying his readiness to proceed with the carrying out of the Fire Claims law, as soon as the necessary instructions were received from the Interior Department. This action, he said, was due to the fact that he and Secretary Carter recognized that the Secretary alone could make the regulations under which the bonds could issue and be placed on the market, as well as approving the mere form of the securities.

As to the making of the Fire Claims bonds a first lien on the revenues of the Territory, the Governor said this was impossible, owing to the fact that there are bonds outstanding, and the loan was in reality one of the Congress, and not of the Territorial Legislature. The power of Congress to make this provision is recognized, and will without doubt be a factor in securing bids for the taking over of the issue when it is made, in the opinion of Governor Dole. The Legislature will, without doubt, make every provision for the carrying out of the will and desire of Congress, and it is likely, in view of the fact that the bonds must be sold at par, and there is no provision for meeting the expenses of their sale, that the Legislature will make an appropriation for the underwriting of the issue.

Governor Dole said that he could not yet see what power could be delegated to any agent, it being first necessary to find what instructions the Secretary will issue. When that is done there may appear some way in which Mr. Pratt can expedite matters and then he will be asked to serve. The bonds will be issued as soon as possible, as the government wants to have the matter cleared up rapidly. The answer of Secretary Hitchcock is expected to open the way for the making of all arrangements, and is awaited anxiously by Governor Dole.

BERLIN, January 30.—The Countess Isabella Wilecki has been arrested on a charge of having falsely represented that she had borne a son six years ago who was the heir to the Wilecki estate in Posen. The arrest has caused the greatest sensation. Several persons of high rank are implicated in the affair. It is claimed that the woman was engaged in a scheme to secure possession of a vast estate and palmed off the child as the legitimate heir.

LONDON, January 30.—President Castro's reply to the offer for the preliminary arrangement leading to the settlement of the Venezuelan trouble has not been received. The representatives of the various powers are awaiting his reply before taking any steps in the matter. No protest has been received from any of the other powers interested in the imbroglio. It is believed that an amicable settlement is probable, especially regarding the French claims.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30.—The United States government will not cease efforts to adjust the ratio of gold and silver coinage in the silver countries. Secretary Root is seeking a remedy for the present conditions in the Philippines, where fluctuating ratios are a great evil. It is proposed to appoint a commission of three to represent the United States at an International conference, the conclusions of the conference to be subject to the approval of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 30.—The refusal of the powers to recede from their position in the Venezuelan matter may lead to joint action by France, Belgium and the United States to protest. Minister Bowen may be forced to inform the world that Venezuela, compelled by an overwhelmingly powerful alliance, yields her case to force. There is reason to believe that France and the United States are exchanging views in the matter. Both countries have large claims involved.

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 31.—The Insular Government has extended the time for the payment of the land tax.

ROME, Italy, Jan. 31.—Deneckere, Secretary of St. Peter's, died today from an accident resulting in a fracture of the skull.

SANTIAGO, Chili, Jan. 31.—The report is current here that Germany has offered to purchase battleships of the Chilean navy.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 31.—Fire this morning destroyed the Weinstock-Lubin store. The loss will reach half a million dollars.

PARIS, France, Jan. 31.—The officials of the French Government are very hopeful of a satisfactory adjustment of the Venezuelan trouble.

CORFU, Jan. 31.—The British cruiser Pioneer ran down and sunk the torpedo boat Orwell. Thirteen men from the Orwell were drowned.

BERLIN, Germany, Jan. 31.—It is reported that the Crown Prince of Saxony will in consequence of the recent family scandal, renounce his succession to the throne in favor of his son George.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 31.—The crew and passengers of the steamship Crescent City, wrecked at Mendocino yesterday, have all been saved. There were fifteen in all and they were marooned on a rock.

TWO WINGS FOR THE CAPITOL BUILDING



FRONT VIEW OF CAPITOL BUILDING SHOWING BOTH WINGS.

By G. A. Howard.

Designs for Proposed Improvements Submitted.

GOVERNOR DOLE TALKS ABOUT GETTING MAINLAND FARMERS

JARED SMITH ON LAND FOR FARMERS

Sees Some Difficulties in the Way of Introducing the American System But Agrees That the Tiller of the Soil Is Needed.

"I believe in the American farmer, and if advertising will bring him here, it will be a good plan to branch out in that direction. To introduce a colony of a hundred men here would be a matter of great public value. I do not however believe it best to bring settlers to Hawaii, until they have acquainted themselves with conditions here, and this I believe can be best accomplished by a personal visit from one of their number. Otherwise they are likely to be disappointed and go back home taking a poor impression of the country, which would not benefit the islands."

The above in substance are the views of Governor Sanford B. Dole on the project of inducing prospective settlers to come to Hawaii, which is soon to be tried by Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd. Governor Dole has always been a warm advocate of the upbuilding of an American citizenship in the Territory, and is enthusiastic in his support of any plan which has for its object the broadening out of the islands on an American basis.

"The best basis for a colony of Americans coming here, is an investigation by one of their own number. We are receiving letters all the time from prospective settlers. The letters are answered but very few come. The mere statement of the land laws is insufficient, when there is ignorance as to conditions. I want very much to have American settlers here, but want them first to be fully informed."

"I am in favor of an additional appropriation to be expended in the advertising of the lands of the islands; where the people of the United States would be reached. The best way is to keep back a tract ready for settlement and advertise it in the Dakotas for instance, or other places where farmers are anxious to come."

"The American farmer wants land to live on, and necessary to that land are roads; he wants a chance to make an income from stock. To open the land for settlement and build the roads afterwards, is unsatisfactory. Lands are not the same here as in the Western States, where roads can easily be built through the great prairies."

"Here we have gulches which require expensive bridges, and the legislature should provide for that first."

"There are some plains here, the Waimea plains, not much work is required on roads there, but Waimea is almost an exception in the islands. Part of that land however has been sold in simple, and on the balance there is a lease which has eight years to run."

"That is a fine place for settling and for American farming. The cut worms are bad and one man had to give up his farm on that account, but the farmers always have pests to contend with."

"Waimea is the most beautiful farming country in the islands, and all farm crops could be grown there. The question of water supply is not serious, as the water could be piped to the farms at little expense."

"Much of the land now used for grazing might be turned over to farmers. Even the rocky land here is good, and subject to cultivation to a certain extent; if not for general crops, then for fruit raising. There is considerable land in Kona and some on Maui which can be irrigated."

"It is best for settlers to have some of their number come here and look up conditions. They know what they want, and they will find out if it is here. Then no one will be disappointed. That was done with the Dakota people. They sent out a man who visited South Kona, explored the land and was favorably impressed. The government took measures to survey the land they wanted, and they promised to come. I don't know what is delaying them. To carry out the plan proposed of advertising a tract of land in the States six months ahead of its opening seems likely to involve getting a lot

Jared G. Smith, director of the U. S. Experiment Station, is getting lots of letters from mainland farmers who want to know about the agricultural opportunities of the group. As no lands are open for immediate settlement, Mr. Smith merely invites his correspondents to come here and look around.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Smith yesterday, "that the way to get settlers to mark out good tracts of public land and advertise them for entry six months ahead. Information about them should be spread everywhere through transportation lines, correspondence and other agencies. When the time comes to dispose of the lands people will be here to take them up. That has been the case all over the West, but I don't think they would do so unless they first posted themselves by sending one of their number to investigate and report. Wahiawa was settled in that manner, and the colony is doing well. Clark and Kellogg came here first and on the showing made by them a number of California people came down and have been quite successful."

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"The best basis for a colony of Americans coming here, is an investigation by one of their own number. We are receiving letters all the time from prospective settlers. The letters are answered but very few come. The mere statement of the land laws is insufficient, when there is ignorance as to conditions. I want very much to have American settlers here, but want them first to be fully informed."

"The uncertainty in the principal obstacle to bringing settlers here. Americans are enterprising, they want something definite; the prospect of living by the sale of their products. For instance we might locate 500 families on Kauai, and they can raise all they eat, but I don't see how they could sell it on the other islands."

"The development of markets is naturally slow. A colony of white men here would make a market for a lot of things. The merchants now import all their goods from the United States. Butter, eggs, and vegetables are shipped in. The merchants prefer to import them, so they may have something to depend upon. It will be a matter of gradual progress to substitute the Hawaiian product for that of the United States. The grocers don't encourage them to like to do business where they are accustomed to trade."

"The sugar plantation employing Japanese and Chinese doesn't make a big market for the American farmer. They would eat up his pigs and probably his ducks, but they wouldn't buy his butter, cream and eggs, though they might buy his potatoes. One thing you see, dove tails into another. Progress in that work must be gradual. It is extremely important to have a colony of a hundred farmers on any island. It would be a great benefit, and at once make a market for the storekeeper and grocer, and for clothes, tools, etc. A colony of one thousand farmers would be of immense public value."

"There is of course a steady demand for lands from the local population. The limited resources of the government, and the fact that much land is under lease, makes the process of surveying and opening lands slow and the local demand is about equal to the taking of them, though not entirely."

STANDARD OF THE WORLD Petaluma Incubators and Brooders

Are made exclusively of the genuine California Redwood. Copper Heaters entirely. OLDEST and most SUCCESSFUL—most ECONOMICAL. Self-Regulating. Self-Ventilating.

Send for catalogue with full description.

Midland Poultry Food

The Only Scientifically Prepared and Properly Balanced Ration for Poultry.

IN STOCK

No. 1. Nursery Chick Food.
No. 2. Growing Chick Food.
No. 3. Fattening Chick Food.
No. 4. Egg and Feather Producing Food.

No. 5. Nursery Duckling Food.
No. 6. Growing Duckling Food.
No. 7. Fattening Duckling and Goose Food.
No. 8. Laying Duck Food.

Book mailed on application.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Sole Agents for Territory of Hawaii.

Fort and Merchant Streets.

Renowned for Its
Wearing
Qualities

HAMILTON-BROWN SHOE CO'S
AMERICAN GENTLEMAN SHOE.

\$4.50

MADE IN VICI KID OR VELOURS CALF
AND WE RECOMMEND IT AS A SHOE
POSSESSING FULL VALUE.

Manufacturers' Shoe Company, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

KEEP WARM ON

COOL PRIMO

IN WINTER

It tones the whole system, adding life to the blood and making it do its work better. Prescribed by doctors as a tonic because it is pure.

No beer sold in Hawaii will stand the chemists' test for purity with Primo—the beer that's making itself famous in Hawaii.

Buy from the Brewery if your dealer does not sell it.

TELEPHONE MAIN 341.

and should be the case here where the climate is so attractive and the demand for farm products so great.

"It would be better to open up certain districts where conditions are most favorable; not offer the land indiscriminately. Care ought to be taken not to offer tracts in excessively rainy districts except for banana culture or taro. Kona is all right, so is Kan and Hamakua. Maui had large tracts.

There are some on Oahu. A good selection can easily be made. I doubt the advisability, however, of leaving the entire matter in the hands of one man.

Nor does it seem wise to set up two classes of citizens here, the white man with full privileges and the kanaka with the restriction that he shall not sell his holdings. If he won't improve his land the sooner he sells it to somebody who will make it productive the better for the country.

"Let me emphasize the matter of publicity. Lands for sale should be made known here and on the mainland, and the people given a chance to buy.

From what I hear there are too many secret and dummy transfers. The amount of skulduggery I hear of in my travels about the islands would amaze you."

CONDENM LAZARETTO

Kau Republicans Are
Opposed to the
Scheme.

Condemnation of the Molokai lazaretto scheme proposed by the Senatorial Commission in its report to Congress, formed the basis of a rousing meeting of Republicans at Pahala, district of Kau, Hawaii, on January 24. The meeting was held in the evening and was largely attended. A club was formed and a resolution condemning the lazaretto scheme was presented and adopted unanimously. The club is officered as follows:

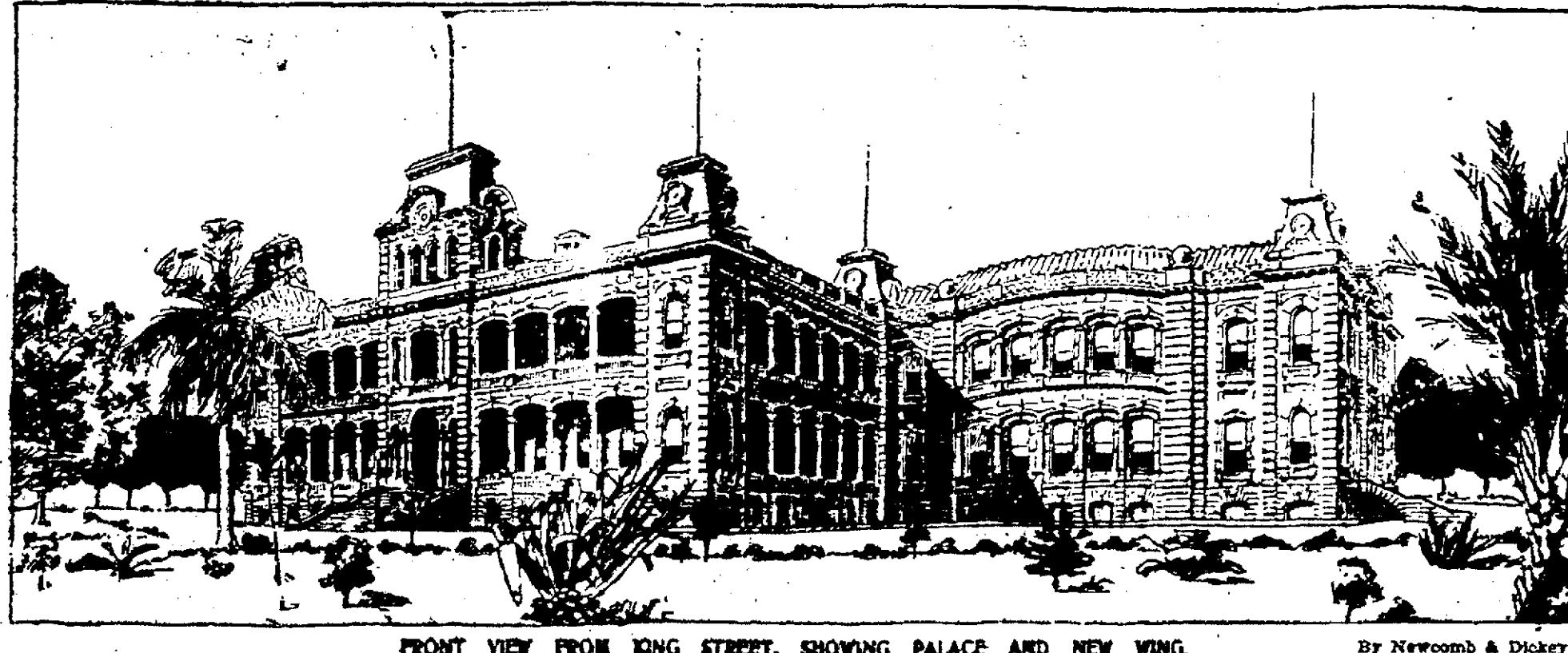
President, W. A. Schwallie.
First vice-president, T. McLain.
Second vice-president, J. H. Hoopl.
Secretary, Cha. Rose.
Assistant secretary, Kanawal.
Treasurer, C. M. Walton.
Judges of election: Ekekela, H. Lanibolo, Jaa. Lino.
Executive committee: W. P. Fennell, T. C. Will, C. H. Town, J. Ikaaka, J. W. Kuimoku.

HOW TO STOP A COUGH

A simple but effective remedy is the following:

Breathing through the nostrils, inhale a full breath as slowly as is possible without causing fatigue. Expel the breath in the same manner, and repeat the operation ten times. This will stop the coughing for about a quarter of an hour. Take a dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy during this time and the medicine will have a better opportunity to act and will speedily effect a complete cure. It always cures and cures quickly. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents, sell it.

A Porto Rican named Garcia was put under a \$100 bond yesterday by Judge Wilcox to keep the peace for six months, for threatening to burn the house of W. Robinson and putting the owner in fear of his life.



FRONT VIEW FROM KING STREET, SHOWING PALACE AND NEW WING.

By Newcomb & Dickey.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T. Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month, Foreign \$ 5.
Per Month, Foreign 5.
Per Year, Foreign 48.
Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY : : FEBRUARY 3

NATIONAL DEFENSES.

The Cabinet, in view of possible emergencies growing out of the Venezuelan question, has approved the proposal of the War Department to strengthen the coast defenses. Quite likely the plan will include the building of new forts in important strategic points not now provided for, a circumstance which should benefit Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. In a general way the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts of the mainland are well-protected, the defenses embraced in the Endicott scheme being admirably planned. One may look to see, however, a substantial increase in the number of high-powered guns and of artillery regiments. The new Army bill calling for an expenditure of \$77,000,000 shows that Congress is awakening to all the needs of the service.

In the matter of ships as much or more is required than in the matter of shore defenses; but a condition precedent should be the enlistment of more officers and men. Germany has 45,000 trained seamen; the United States 23,000. It is the duty of Congress to bring the personnel of the Navy up to such a standard that when ships are built, they can be adequately manned and officered. In such thorough preparation for war is a guarantee of peace.

Despite the disquieting signs at Washington, the Advertiser does not believe that any power will go to extreme lengths over the Venezuelan question so long as France maintains her present attitude and in view of the popular desire in Great Britain to act with the United States in all matters, not exclusively American or British, affecting the politics of the western hemisphere. One of the significant items in the current news is the diplomatic interchange between France and the United States. Members of the dredge will not fail to notice this. It means that if the United States is too severely pressed it will simply throw its fortunes with France and Russia and do its best to get up a vanguard with Great Britain as the fourth ally. There would be no fighting that combination.

At the same time defenses and the means of offence cannot be neglected. If the United States has made up its mind to stand by the Monroe doctrine, it must be able to do it effectively.

PAYMENT OF THE FIRE CLAIMS.

Our success in the passage by Congress of the Fire Claims bill is a rather uncommon event in the history of Congressional legislation. It is due to several causes.

The very conservative awards made by the commissioners removed from the minds of Congressmen any suspicion that they were exaggerated. In addition to this, the influence of the Japanese and Chinese embassies in Washington was extremely powerful. This influence reached Congress through the Executive and State Departments. As the Chinese and Japanese interests in the claims were large, the payment of a partial payment of them by the United States put the nation in the position of doing a friendly and generous act toward subjects of a monarch with whom we desire to be on the best of terms. The generosity of Congress will not be forgotten; it was an act of inexpensive diplomacy.

Aside from this, the influence of the Republican party within the Territory strengthened the presentation of the claims. Party interests are a strong make-weight in Congressional matters. The integrity of the claims enabled the Republicans in Congress to do the Republicans of Hawaii a good turn.

CONTROL OF SCHOOLS.

Of the many criticisms of the County Law which have been made and which come from Home Rule circles with most freedom, there is none so oft repeated as that against the continued control of the school system in the hands of Territorial officials and under the management of one primary set of officers.

Yet it would appear that of all the objections this one is the least important and should appeal least to the thinking man.

It is the boast of Hawaiians that the percentage of illiteracy in our Territory is lower than in the old commonwealths, even those of New England. This has been brought about by a uniformity of school work, by constant attention to lifting the grade of school work and by the most critical following of the methods of the educators of the United States. Is there one of the critics of the proposal to continue this system who will argue that local school boards would maintain this high standard?

The evil which has grown in the school system of the older communities is the growth of giving places in the schools through favoritism rather than for fitness. In the thinly populated country districts of the United States there is more often considered, the need of some young woman or her family, than the necessity for the upbuilding of the schools where young citizens are grounded. The system under which has developed the excellent conditions obtaining at the present time is good enough to give promise for the future and should discourage excursions into the realm of experiment.

The offer of Manager Hammerstein

of \$2,000 a week for the Saxon Crown Princess and her Giron, is a sure harbinger of coming summer, for it foretells roof garden activity. If they accept the Olympia will be the despair of all the other "voddysville" resorts of the metropolis.

GETTING SETTLERS.

It is suggested that white farmers who want to settle in Hawaii would do well to send a delegate here first to look over the ground and abide by his decision. This would be all right if farmers moved in communities; if they got together in bands and migrated like swallows. But they rarely take this course. When a Californian or other new locality is settled, the farmers come from everywhere, as the spirit prompts them, not knowing each other and only intent upon getting a stake in the soil for the individual. What is true in this respect of the mainland West is true of the insular West. If Hawaii waits for a community of farmers to get together and send delegates here—something it unfortunately did a while ago for South Dakota men—it will be a long time peopling its vacant acres.

The only thing to do is to follow the general lines of the United States land policy. Open up desirable tracts, advertise them for entry six months ahead by circulating literature through railroad and steamship lines; near the end of the six months' period have excursion rates made to the Islands. In the meantime if anybody wants to come and look at the lands they will have the chance. This is the time-tested method of settling up a new territory and it ought to work as well for Hawaii, a place of fertile fields and smiling skies, as it has for the semi-arid States and Territories that have profited so well by it in the past and are likewise profiting today.

Governor Dole thinks it would be a mistake to induce people to take lands which are not connected with the market by good roads. That is true if there is no immediate prospect of getting roads. But the story of pioneering in America is not one of road-building in advance; it is of putting people on the raw soil who will build their own roads. It may be taken for granted that if one hundred families settle on a given tract in Hawaii they will fix up the road question soon enough, especially under a county system which permits the county funds to be used to provide purely local facilities.

The Governor suggests that an appropriation would have to be made for advertising. If so, it should be made by the coming Legislature. Or perhaps the commercial bodies which are looking after tourists who come and go, might do something for farmers who would stay. As for the distribution of literature that ought to cost nothing. The railroads and steamships would attend to that as they do to the States.

All the Advertiser asks is a trial of the recognized American method of getting settlers and of building commonwealths. The Territorial method is a failure. How much of a failure it is, how many things have been done in secret which would not bear publicity, how far land has been disposed of to dummies and to natives who do not pretend to comply with the conditions, is another story which we may feel called upon to tell. It is enough to say that the Territory will lose control of its public lands unless it develops them in the "traditional American way." What that way is the Advertiser has had frequent occasion to point out.

The strain caused by the Venezuelan question is only partly revealed in the dispatches. But when the authorities at Washington begin to talk about improved coast defenses and "the maintenance of national dignity" and when Germany tries to buy warships of Chile, it is time for the friends of arbitration on both sides of the Atlantic to be up and doing.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Elaborate plans for additions to the Executive Building have been called for by the Superintendent of Public Works, and in yesterday's Advertiser the elevations and ground plans were published. The plans call for two wings to the present building. Each wing, it is estimated, will cost \$200,000. The statement is made that provision of room for the Legislature and for the prospective County Government is what is sought.

So far as the Advertiser is informed, there is not sufficient demand to warrant this expenditure at present.

In the near future we shall be provided with a Federal building, which will leave vacant the six large rooms now occupied by the United States Court, District Attorney and Marshal in the court house, the Internal Revenue office in the Executive Building and the entire postoffice.

Our Legislature sits but sixty to ninety days, once in two years. It certainly would seem to be extravagant and unnecessary to spend \$200,000 for a legislative hall, when the present quarters, if not entirely suitable, are ample in size.

There is nothing in the occasional use of the present Representative Hall, for official receptions, which need cause any inconvenience, as there are but few such functions.

The Senate can be given all the necessary additional room required in the Bungalow without materially interfering with the other uses to which it is put, and the present postoffice will provide ample room for county offices for a long time to come.

The two buildings which are needed immediately and imperatively, are, first, a small but absolutely fire proof one, for the court and real estate records, which are now in delectable quarters. These records involve the title to millions of dollars worth of property, and their loss would throw our whole land and probate system into complete confusion.

The second requirement is a new building for the Royal School. Since the old building was demolished as unsafe, the school has been housed in the old wooden shed at Aala Park. It is a standing disgrace to the city.

With these additions, Honolulu can get along very well for the present, without any more government buildings.

It would take more than a strenuous nephew to cause King Edward to look for trouble with the United States now. Gen. Miles has spent the day with his majesty, presumably wearing full uniform, which means a fair proportion of the gold reserve. The spectacle cannot but inspire the respect of the Britons, who will be given a wider idea of our wealth if not of our discretion.

And even before the County Bill has reached the Legislature the county seat fight is on. Why not solve the Kona-Kau-Kohala situation by building a floating capital which could move in succession from Mahukona to Punaluu.

Suppose the law required Legislative proceedings to be carried on in the Hawaiian language, what chance would English have then?

Now that Diamond Head is brought within twenty-eight minutes of Fort street by the trolley, the mules are not the only animals that will get a rest. There's the black horses.

Grocers usually lead in anti-food adulteration agitation, for a family poisoned by bad food would cease to consume.

didn't believe in such "realistic actions."

He told also of her telling him that he had lied, and he replied that the "Doles don't lie." "I would have as soon had an enemy run a knife through my body. It would not have hurt so much as the words of my wife."

The story was told also of the visit to the Catholic Fair with his wife where she had spent a few dollars. His wife reproached him upon leaving for his stinginess, and told him that a man in San Francisco, in his position would have spent a hundred dollars there. He told her that he couldn't do it, having only a salary, and no independent fortune. She replied that he was a "fool" and there were lots of ways to make money in his position, that all officials did. She told him then, that he was "altogether too straightlaced" for her.

He said that one evening he had worn a Prince Albert recently purchased, and she told him it was "shabby" and "not fit to wear." He told her then that he couldn't afford a new one on his salary. Then she told him again that there was lots of money to be made in his position, and he was a fool for not doing it. He said in reply that he would live on bread and water, and his wife would have to do the same, before he would take a penny in that way. She replied: "That sounds nice but it doesn't buy things."

Then she told of her continual threats to leave him; and finally he advised her to go and spend Christmas at home, which she agreed to do. There had been talk also on her part of better educating herself, and he offered to pay

Governor Dole has received a cable

request from Secretary Hitchcock for a copy of the records in the Tanbara

case which is now before the Presi-

dent. As the papers were sent forward

on the 16th, they have probably reached

Washington by this time, and so the re-

bly cablegram stated.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Judgment for plaintiff was rendered by Judge De Bolt yesterday in the case of Honolulu Plantation Co. vs. Kahoolae et al.

Father Celestin and Father Maximine have renounced their right to serve as executors of the estate of the late Bishop of Guistau.

Judge Robinson is expected to return in the Minas today from Hilo. The numerous attorneys and witnesses in the Notley will case are enroute on the same steamer.

Today will be the last day of service of Attorney General Dole and Deputy

Attorney General Cathcart, Lorin Andrews and E. C. Peters will take up the

work on Monday, which is the opening of the February term.

Men and material were forwarded yesterday to Waimea, Kauai, to take up the work of adding forty feet to the wharf. This will give six feet of water at the end of the wharf, which will permit the most heavily laden of small boats to come up to it at all times.

Attorney General Dole received a cablegram yesterday from Attorney General Knox stating that the Oahu Mankichi case would come up for hearing in the United States Supreme Court on the day previously set, and asking that he come to Washington as soon as possible.

Governor Dole has received a cable

request from Secretary Hitchcock for a copy of the records in the Tanbara case which is now before the President. As the papers were sent forward on the 16th, they have probably reached Washington by this time, and so the re-

bly cablegram stated.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Yesterday was pay day for Territorial employees and the Treasurer's force was kept busy all morning.

Supt. Cooper will not be able to make a tour of Maui this week as intended, but will leave next Tuesday for a trip on that island.

A commission as Assistant Attorney General has been sent to E. A. Douthitt at Hilo. It is reported that Douthitt intends to resign.

The tax office was kept open all day yesterday receiving assessment returns for the year. There was a crowd at the tax office all day.

Judge Perry rendered a decision yesterday, denying the petition of Jacob Cooperr for a writ of certiorari for the purpose of reviewing the action of Judge Edings in the Kona Sugar Co. case. The court holds that Cooperr, by not protesting sooner waived his right to come into court at this late day.

(From Monday's daily.)

Officials of the Rapid Transit Company were guests at a complimentary dinner at the Moana in honor of the opening of the line through. Manager James was host and a ride over the line furnished a fitting close to the eve ing.

While special police officer Garcia was endeavoring to arrest the driver and passengers of a hired ex-hack last evening on King street, the driver ran over his bicycle and smashed it. The driver Joe Sniffen, ran away, but later called

the housekeeper and the bed was removed. Then she wanted her at the Police Station for the rig and was

grasp moved from one side of the room to the other. He started to do it, when she told him to let it alone. "That is what servants are paid for." On the same occasion, seeking to pacify her, Mr. Dole said he had asked her to tie his necktie as she used to do. To this his wife objected, telling him to take care of himself, as he didn't like what she had said about his clothes.

Mr. Dole then referred to the allegation concerning her treatment of his friends. He said he was afraid to introduce her to his friends, as she insulted them. On one occasion he had introduced her to an American army officer on the hotel lanai, and wished also to introduce her to a young lady friend. He did introduce her, and she stared in the woman's face, without saying a word.

Mrs. Dole had referred to him as "a liar" a good many times. She had also called him a fool a good many times. She had also referred to him as a "brute," a "beast," a "dog," a "dirty dog," and a "cur."

"I haven't been able to find any way to please her," said Mr. Dole, "except by setting up champagne." He had once remonstrated with her over something she intended to do, saying that the women here would not approve of it. To this she had replied that she didn't care for the old missionaries and the Jay town.

He also told of a set of cuff buttons he had given her prior to their marriage which were historical relics and valued at \$20 each. He asked once if she still had them, and she replied: "No; I threw them away with a lot of the rest of the trash you gave me."

Mr. Dole testified also that upon their marriage he had made a will leaving her everything but some personal effects, which he gave to his son. She said she didn't want anything like that, but told him to give her everything at once. Since that she had harped on that one strain, wanting to get all his property. He suggested that she would then have left him for good, but the statement was ruled out upon objection.

Nearly two hundred guests were seated at noon yesterday at the luau given in Progress Hall by Harriet M. Kaomea Hiram in honor of the third birthday of her grandchild, Kealokalani.

Beautiful floral decorations of male and maiden hair ferns festooned from the central dome to the corners of the octagonal hall were attractive features, but it was in the number and variety of dishes of edibles which make the Hawaiian luau a distinct form of entertainment, that the feast excelled.

There were many other similar instances related by Mr. Dole to show the treatment accorded him by his wife, which he said had caused him great mental suffering and anguish, and he would have done anything to relieve it.

Judge Stanley testified also that he had seen Mrs. Dole treat her husband with contempt.

There was no cross-examination of any moment, and there appeared a general willingness to have the decree entered, by the defense.

At the close of the testimony, Mr. Watson stated that there was a denial in the answer of all the material facts, but that he would not attempt to rebut the testimony. Judge De Bolt stated that all the material allegations of the complaint had been proven, and he would grant the divorce on the ground of "extreme cruelty." A decree to that effect was presented and signed.

HOW TO STOP A COUGH.

A simple but effective remedy is the following:

Breathing through the nostrils, inhale a full breath as slowly as possible without causing fatigue. Exhale the breath in the same manner and repeat the operation ten times. This will stop the coughing for about a quarter of an hour.

Take a dose of Chardwick's Cough Remedy during the full and the medicine will have a better opportunity to act and will specially affect a complete cure. It always comes and cures quickly.

All druggists and druggists

house, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for

Hawaii, sell it.

Demand for more copies of the county bill are being received daily at headquarters, and the issue of the book containing it, is almost exhausted.

Rheumatism.

is a rack on which you need not suffer long.

BIG CROWD RIDES OUT TO BEACH

KOHALA IS AFTER CASH Needs of District Told by the Citizens.

First Day on the New Line to Waikiki.

(From Monday's Daily.)

For the first time in the history of Honolulu, the chief pleasure ground of the city was really open to the citizens yesterday. The historic Kapiolani park has always been the pride, and something of the glory of Honolulu. Odd times, every citizen has been there, and all are familiar with its shaded walks and rustic bridges and fair places that invite to rest in a restful land. But it has always been something of a task to reach the park—always, that is, until yesterday.

Yesterday was another day, for Honolulu and Kapiolani park and from early morning until the last car went to the house at night the crowd walked through the park, or sat on the grass in the shady places, or stood and sat about the band stand, listening while Berger and his bandmen sent strains of sweet music to echo back from the rugged gorge of Diamond Head or to mingle with the softer music of the singing of the surf upon the distant reef.

For yesterday the Rapid Transit Company began its through service of its line to Waikiki, clear to the base of Diamond Head, and did the biggest day's business perhaps in the history of the corporation. Almost every resident of the city was carried over the line, at some time or another during the day, and some of the residents were carried more than once. It was the thing to do. The cars ran all day on both lines so crowded that standing room was at a premium, and it seemed that the crowd waiting for each car at the Punahoa transfer point was as big as the crowd that filled the cars coming and going on the King street line. Everybody in Honolulu went to the beach yesterday. The Moana, the Waikiki Inn, the Annex, all the beach resorts felt the impetus of this travel beachward, and the park was full of people all day. There have seldom been more swimmers in the surf than could be seen from the beach at any hour during the afternoon, and if any man of prominence in the city was sought he could almost certainly have been found at that end of town. Honolulu felt, indeed, that Waikiki had at last become a part of itself, and the dwellers by the surges knew that their long isolation was at an end. They were in the city as much as the dwellers in the town itself; for these swift cars passed their doors at short intervals, and they had but to step aboard to be whirled along, the most remote of them, to the corner of King and Fort streets within a short half hour.

Large as the crowd was, it was admirably handled by the Rapid Transit Company. To be sure, the cars were crowded, but that was more because the people who wanted to go to the beach were impatient to get there and would not wait for the next car than because there were not cars enough. And then perhaps it was not anticipated that everybody would want to go to Waikiki. The service was good. It will be better, when trailers are put on the cars on Sundays. Having such a pleasure ground as Kapiolani park, the people of Honolulu waited only for it to be made more accessible to show their true appreciation of it. It will continue to grow in popularity with each succeeding day that the cars are run over the new line.

MAUI HAS DESIRES.

Attorneys G. K. Keawoluana and P. N. Kahokuluna of Lahaina, Maui, are now framing and preparing the following bills to forward to the coming legislature:

An act dividing the district of Makawao in two judiciary districts, Eastern and Western Makawao.

An act to amend section 55, Session Laws of 1890.

An act giving the right and privilege to district magistrates by order and praying of the High Sheriff or deputy sheriff to employ counsel to assist prosecution on principal cases.

An act to provide a district magistrate for the district of Makawao (Western).

An act to amend the second part of the section 122, Penal Laws, pertaining to larceny, second degree.

An act to amend section 200, chapter 22, Penal Laws.

Poli and vegetable inspector for the district of Lahaina, Maui, and also a humane officer.

Salary, superintendent of waterworks, Lahaina, \$2,400.

Salaried district magistrate of Western Makawao, \$1,920.

A separate item in appropriation for each street in town of Lahaina, Maui. Resolution ordering the Superintendent of Public Works to name streets of Lahaina, Maui.—Maui News.

Naval Commandant's Residence.

The naval commandant here and the civil engineer at naval headquarters are receiving plans from local architects for the new residence on Punchbowl. It is proposed by the Navy Department to build for the commandant. These plans will be forwarded to Washington, being kept secret meanwhile, and a selection of one of them will be made there.

George Curtis in Port.

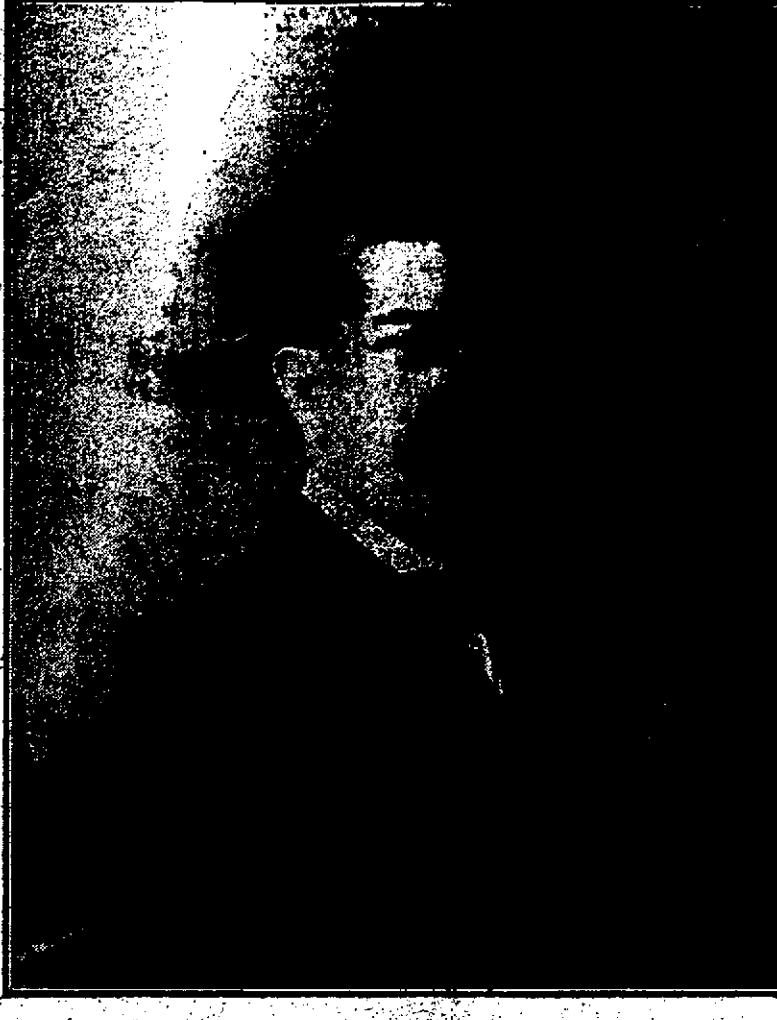
The American ship George Curtis, Calhoun master, came into port yesterday. 12 days from Nanking. She brought 2,000 tons of coal for Curtis & Cooke. Her captain reports that he was in several blows but did not encounter any specially heavy weather. He saw nothing of the ship Florence, now out 22 days from Tacoma for this port.

Wharf Leased.

The bark Mohican has finished loading and will get away in a few days. She has about 1,000 tons of sugar aboard for Curtis & Cooke and C. Brewer & Co.

ATTY-GENERAL ANDREWS TAKES HIS OFFICE AT ONCE

Has Had Long Practice and Comes to Place With Ample Equipment for the Work.



ATTORNEY GENERAL LORRIN ANDREWS.

Attorney General E. P. Dole Saturday turned over his office to Lorrin Andrews, appointed by Governor Dole to succeed him, and he will take charge of the legal branch of the government beginning today.

A new jury term begins today in the Circuit Court and both Mr. Andrews and his deputy, E. C. Peters, will have their hands full for a month at least in looking after only the criminal affairs of the Territory. A grand jury will be charged this morning by Judge De Bolt, and the trial jury will begin work immediately upon the cases which were continued from last term. To the layman it may appear that the Law Department of the Territory of Hawaii has an easy time, but if anyone will take the trouble to appear in court in the mornin' when the new criminal calendar is called a change of mind will soon be experienced. And the criminal work of the term is but a small part of the duties of the Attorney General.

In addition to the four other circuits which all come within the duties of the Attorney General, there is a large amount of outside work which results from the fact that the Attorney General is the legal adviser of all branches of the government.

Lorrin Andrews, the new incumbent, is well qualified for the work, which he takes up today. Though he is the youngest man who has ever held the office, being but thirty-three years of age, he yet has had considerable legal experience. He graduated from the New York University in 1891 and two years later from its law department. He practiced in New York City from 1893, until he came to Hawaii in 1899, and during this stay in the metropolis also took an active part in politics. His experience politically has been varied. He was born in New York in 1870, is a son of William Andrews, and a grandson of the Rev. Lorrin Andrews, one of the early missionaries to Hawaii.

Mr. Andrews has always been actively identified with the Republican party. He entered the political arena in Brooklyn upon coming of age and in 1896 was elected to the New York legislature, representing the Seventeenth Assembly district.

In the first municipal election under the new charter of Greater New York he was president of the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty which carried on the campaign for Seth Low in opposition to the two party machines. He was also a member and officer of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Club, and for years a member of the Republican General Committee of Brooklyn.

Upon coming to Hawaii Attorney General Andrews was first with the law firm of Thurston & Carter, afterwards forming a partnership with A. S. Humphreys which was dissolved upon Mr. Humphreys taking the bench. He then formed the partnership of Andrews, Peters & Andrade which continued until Mr. Peters left the firm about six months ago.

Since coming to Honolulu Mr. Andrews has been an active political worker. He organized and is president of the Young Men's Republican Club and has been chairman of the Board of Registration for Oahu during both Territorial elections. As such he originated the use of registration slips which have since been found to be a necessity in the Territory. Mr. Andrews has always been an active organizer and worker in the Republican ranks since the organization of the Territory, having been identified with the supporters of Governor Dole.

Attorney General Andrews during his practice before the Territorial courts has been eminently successful, particularly in the presentation of cases to juries. He is an easy and forceful speaker and his close knowledge of law

WILL TALK OVER BILLS

Members and Committee men to Confer.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Active work upon the various measures which must come before the legislature to carry out the pledges of the Republican party will begin tonight, when it is expected the first joint meetings of the central committee and members of the legislature will be held. It will be the regular meeting of the Territorial Committee of the party, and there are a large number of members in the city.

There will be practically a full attendance of the Republican majority before the session opens, and it is not believed that there will be more than two members who will be absent from the preliminary caucuses. Messrs. Greenwell and Wright of Kona will be detained by business until the very week of the opening of the legislature, but they are the only members who have not signified their intention to be present.

There has been some consideration of the county bill in meetings of the members of the committee locally, but there has developed little determination to amend the measure. It will be received by the full committee and considered in detail the first time there is a meeting at which there will be a large number of legislators, and then the amending of the measure is expected to develop fully. At the present time the principal discussion is over the judiciary, education and taxation clauses of the bill. There is a wave of feeling growing against the continuation of the income tax, as under the county bill and that measure the tax on business men would be three fold, there being the 1% tax on business done, the 2 per cent income, and finally the one per cent tax on property. There is some feeling that with the income tax wiped out, and a stated license fee upon retail business, there would be sufficient revenue without a burden being laid upon the merchants.

There is some feeling, too, against the plan for a Territorial Board of Equalization, as there are the men of the outside counties who feel that they will be able to conduct their business upon a cheaper scale and thus make their tax levy lower than in the larger counties, where there are heavy drains on the public funds.

There promises to develop something of a struggle over legislative appointments. Candidates for various places will be on hand from each of the Islands. The belief is that neither house will have its debates reported in full. There promises to be plenty of talking, and certain leaders agree that it would mean a great deal more time if the Home Rulers knew that they could have their speeches printed in the record.

The Republican Central Committee has approved the application of David Kaahuanui for superintendent of the Kalihii Detention Camp. He is a papa and had the entire support of the men of his business. Among other appointments decided on are those of Archie Mahauia for assistant assessor, district of Waiawa and Koolauoa; Chris Holt, assessor, Waiawa; and Joseph Kanawa, assistant assessor, Ewa district.

GRAND JURY WILL JUDGE

(Continued from page 1.)

deavor to secure convictions in gambling cases.

3rd. In re one thousand dollars alleged to have been accepted by Sheriff Coney for privilege of allowing lottery games to operate at Waimea, I find the facts as follows:

Sheriff Coney being well acquainted with Chinaman in question Ah Ko by name, requested a loan from him for one year. Ah Ko consented and sent check to Coney for said amount. No note was given.

Ah Ko some time afterwards made proposition to Coney to operate lottery game at Waimea. Coney would not allow it, and Ah Ko made demand for payment of his one thousand dollars, and placed same in hands of E. Omsted for collection. Seven hundred and fifty dollars has been paid by Coney, and balance of two hundred and fifty dollars still remains.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) A. M. BROWN.
High Sheriff, Territory of Hawaii.

CROWELL SUSPENDED.

High Sheriff's Office.

Honolulu, H. T., Jan. 29th, 1903.

J. H. Coney, Sheriff of Kauai.

Dear Sir: In re charges made against W. O. Crowell, and which were by me investigated and reported upon to the Attorney General, it seems to me that it is right to suspend Crowell until the Grand Jury meets in March and considers his case as they probably will and as I think they should.

Do not appoint any one to the position until the grand jury shall have determined his innocence or guilt.

Personally I believe him innocent of any felonious intent, at the same time the grand jury should pass upon the matter.

Yours truly,

(Signed) A. M. BROWN,
High Sheriff, Territory of Hawaii.

Safe at Hilo.

The arrival of the steamer Neela at Hilo was reported today. According to last report she was weather bound at Makena, but evidently made the run to Hilo in safety.

PALMER CALLS AT PITCAIRN

All Is Well With the Far Away Islanders.

The schooner John Palmer, Captain Delano, now unloading coal at the Railroad wharf, stopped at Pitcairn Island on her way up from the Colonies, and received a lot of fresh fruit and provisions from the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty and gave them in return some news of the outside world that was most grateful to them. Captain Delano also brought a letter from Miss Susie Young, who is, in effect, the queen of the Islands, being known to them as "Aunt Susie," to Mrs. Kerr of this city. It will be remembered that Miss Young passed through Honolulu some years ago on her way to San Francisco for surgical treatment, and was extensively entertained by local people of prominence.

"The Islanders are well and happy," said Captain Delano yesterday, "or at least they were all well and happy on the 7th of January, when I touched there. I laid the ship close in to the Island, where there is a first class anchor on the northwest side, and they brought us off fruit and vegetables and fresh food of all kinds. I did not see the governor of the Island. He was away on a visit to Mangareva, one of the Pomotus, to get the mail for the Islanders. You know they have bought a little sloop lately, the Islanders, and they run down to Mangareva often to get their mail and to mail letters to the outside world. It is ninety miles away, about, but they think little of that. In fact, that sloop is to the Pitcairn Islanders something like what the cable is to Honolulu folks. Makes them think they are in touch with the outside world, sure enough, and they are mighty proud of her."

"There are 150 people on the island now, in the ratio of about three women to one man, and they all seem in the best of health and spirits. Miss Young is still a kind of queen among them. They all follow her lead in everything, and her school is in a flourishing condition.

"Every ship that passes through those seas tries to make Pitcairn now. I have tried to make it before myself, but could only run up this time, and I was mighty glad to get the fresh fruit and the chickens—they brought off, I can tell you. The owners of the British ship Glencora and of the British ship Fortevit, both big foremasters bound around the Horn with wheat from Tacoma, will be glad to hear that those ships were off Pitcairn Island on December 27, only 22 days out from their sailing port. That is steamer time, and is the record. The American ship Susquehanna, with wheat, from San Francisco to New York, passed Pitcairn on December 31. I do not know how long she was out, but all was well with her."

"I tell you those Pitcairn Islanders are just about the finest people in the world, and their being where they are is a good thing for Pacific Ocean sailors. It was not so long ago that Captain Brice put in there with his ship, the Pyrenees, on fire, and expected nothing else than to lose her. Instead of that, they offered to put a couple of men aboard of her and run her down to Mangareva for him, where she could be beached. They did it, too, and she is now in San Francisco, safe and sound. That is a vast deal better than going up against an island where they will eat you alive if you happen to be in distress."

WORK FOR TOURISTS.

After considering the matter for several days and securing the consent of their candidates to accept the task of inquiring the work of making Ha-waii known as a resort for tourists, the presiding officers of the commercial bodies yesterday made the following appointments to the governing committee: Chamber of Commerce, C. S. Wright and J. A. Kennedy; Merchants' Association, W. W. Hall and J. A. Gilman.

The first meeting of the body was held during the afternoon in the directors' room of the Bank of Hawaii, Messrs. C. M. Cooke of the Chamber and W. W. Dimond of the Merchants' being in attendance as ex-officio members. The meeting was taken up with a general discussion of methods, the members going over the many plans which have been suggested by those who have been connected with the pushing of the work thus far, and the making of tentative plans.

The joint committee was kept so busy with this branch of the work that there was not time to take up the choosing of its fifth member. It is understood that the most prominent candidate is F. C. Smith of the Oahu Railroad. There will be a meeting very soon at which this place will be filled, and then the work of the committee will be taken up in earnest. The first thing that will be done will be the meeting with the committee of agents of the transportation companies, for the purpose of arranging if possible for the division of the tax now laid upon imports for quarantine wharf purposes. Until this step is taken there will be no action along the general lines which have been discussed.

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AN URGENT NEED FOR NEW LAWS

Members of Local Bar Discuss Changes.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The members of the Hawaiian Bar Association were enlightened by Chief Justice Frear yesterday afternoon as to the work that Jurist had been engaged upon in his effort to straighten out the tangle of the Territorial law, in so far as one man might, prior to the meeting and for the benefit of the approaching legislature. It was an adjourned meeting, held at Castle & Cooke Hall, and at first did not give promise of large attendance, as neither the President nor the Secretary was on hand. Mr. W. R. Castle was called to the chair, and by the time the meeting had been called to order Secretary Case came in and the business moved along very smoothly. The Secretary, as a preliminary, read the minutes of the previous meeting, and they were approved.

"We met here," said Mr. Castle, then, "to talk over a series of amendments to the Territorial law, which I understand Judge Frear has been engaged in preparing, in response to an invitation sent to this Association by the Republican Territorial Central Committee. Before we proceed to this discussion, perhaps the secretary would better read some letters which he has in hand."

The secretary then read the invitation extended to the Bar Association by the Republican Territorial Committee, with its accompanying correspondence, and a letter from John D. Willard, of Kauai, regretting his inability to be present at the meeting, and suggesting that changes be made in the laws, as follows:

That the organization, powers, and duties of the grand jury be definitely settled by statute; that the fees of grand jurors should be increased; that costs, and especially witness fees, in equity cases should be placed on a level with those of the circuit court; that the witness fees in district courts be increased; that the standard of qualifications for license to practice in the district courts be raised; that only attorneys at law be allowed to prosecute criminal cases in all courts; that the court assign attorneys to defend pauper criminals; that the circuit judge in chambers be given original jurisdiction to try without a jury all cases involving not less than \$100 and not more than \$1,000; that all existing laws be codified; that the Fifth circuit court be given four terms a year, one every three months; that this court be given a resident salaried stenographer.

The letter of Mr. Willard, with other letters read by the secretary, was ordered received and placed on file.

Next, the names of Will L. Whitney and S. Hackett Derby were proposed for membership, having been posted for the usual time, and they were elected by acclamation.

From the committee appointed to draft legislation relative to the admission of attorneys to practice at the bar, Mr. Judd reported that the chairman was absent, but that the committee would have certain recommendations to make in the near future.

The chairman suggested that something be done before the next meeting, as the time for the assembling of the legislature was drawing on fast.

Mr. Judd said that he understood that Chief Justice Frear had drawn a bill covering the matter, but that no copy of the bill was at hand, and then the committee was continued in the consideration of the subject on the understanding that it would have the proposed new law ready for legislative action.

Mr. Weaver, from the committee on the practice act, made a report of progress, which was accepted, as follows:

"This committee recommends that the Bar Association take steps:

"First—To have enacted in this Territory a practice act.

"Second—That in such act the distinction between actions at law and suits in equity and the forms thereof be abolished, and one form of action and one mode of pleading be provided for all suits.

"That whenever there is a conflict between the principles of law and equity, that the principle of equity shall govern.

"Third—We recommend as a basis of consideration by this association, the House Bill No. 78 as introduced in the legislature of 1898, the same being compiled from the Field Code of New York.

PHILIP L. WEAVER,
Chairman.

C. H. DICKEY

Honolulu January 22, 1903.

Then Lorin Andrews asked Chief Justice Frear to give his views of the changes he had found it expedient to recommend to the legislature in the course of the arduous task he had undertaken in going over all the laws of the Territory with a view to the simplification of the present complicated system.

The Chief Justice said he was doubtful of the expediency of taking up the cause of the Association by making such an exposition at this time. It would perhaps be better for the Association to appoint committees on the several classes of subjects to be considered with reference to bringing order out of the chaos of Hawaiian laws, such com-

mmittees to have power to draft bills.

Lorin A. Thompson said that Chief Justice Frear had given him a brief summary of some of the difficulties he had met with in his work some days since, and of some of the recommendations he would propose in the line of improvement, and he thought that it would be of great value if Mr. Frear would consent to make the whole association the same exposition he had made in his talk with him.

Mr. Hartwell also thought that it would be an excellent idea to hear from the Chief Justice, and Mr. Frear came forward and told the association what he had been doing, briefly, and what, in his own opinion, it was necessary yet to do.

"There seems to be an idea in some quarters," said Chief Justice Frear, "that I am drafting a brand new code for the Islands. That is not the case, at all. I have not even been making a compilation of existing laws. It would be a task too arduous, and there would be no assurance that it would be adopted as a whole at the brief session of the legislature, if such compilation were made. I have thought if best to make a kind of patchwork of the laws, harmonizing conflicts and doing away with dead statutes so that any one could codify them after the legislature had passed the acts necessary to make such changes operative.

"In fact, I have been working with three ideas in view. The first idea has been to make this patchwork from the old laws upon which to base a harmonious system. The second idea has been to have these laws codified after they were harmonized. My third idea has been to recommend some changes in the powers and duties of the judiciary. Under the first heading, let me state that there has been no compilation of the laws of the Territory since 1857. The laws, as they stand, are full of imperfections. In some cases the same ground is covered by three sections. In other cases sections overlap each other, and there are sections still on the statute books that depend for their action upon some officer whose office has been abolished. The whole body of the laws of the Territory, in fact, is full of inconsistencies and invalidities. The Organic Act of the Territory alone wiped out 1,000 sections in round numbers. Now, it is my first idea that an attempt should be made to so patch up our laws that we could bring order out of the chaos, cutting off the dead matter, while losing nothing that is good.

"Under the second heading, I would have the patch work made under the first intelligently put together. The Organic Act made sweeping changes in our laws and in their system of operation. The proposed new county government bill will make more sweeping changes. It is almost an impossibility, as the laws now stand, for the lawyer to find any rule of law covering any subject. It is maddening. And yet there is no valid reason why the laws of the Territory should not be contained in one volume, not large, with an index that would make it easy in practice to turn to any section. Further than that, the old edition of the civil law of the Islands is exhausted. It is almost impossible to get, and it is costly when obtained. There is no reason why the whole code should not be put in one volume, at a cost of say \$10, which would pay for itself.

"Thirdly, in the matter of laws relating to the judiciary, we need a new jury law. It is even a question whether, under the law as it is confused, any part of our old jury law remains. Judges call juries under different acts, with a result that grave doubts arise as to their validity in most serious cases. This should be regulated, and the expense of calling juries should be reduced.

"There should be a regulation of the terms of the circuit court so that the court should hold its sessions only at Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii and not at Hookena, and at Waikuku only on Maui. Hilo and Waikuku are to be the capitals of the counties, respectively on Hawaii and Maui. The court houses are to be there, the clerks there and the libraries. It is bad for litigants and lawyers and court officers to be dragged needlessly to places where there is little business, and most expensive for the Territory. Then, the sessions of the circuit court should be, in effect, continuous, in the first and fourth circuits to meet the great and growing business in those circuits.

"In criminal practice, we should adopt the system of finding indictments by grand juries. Also, some supplemental legislation is needed in defining the jurisdiction of district magistrates. We should make the distinction that district magistrates should commit for minor offences only, and the superior court for infamous crimes, as is done in the States. There are a number of offenses for which the penalty should be reduced to one year, to relieve the pressure on the grand juries, among these being larceny in the second degree, which should be made to consist of stealing sums of less than \$50. For the crimes of embezzlement by a public officer, and burglary in the first degree, the life sentence as imposed by our statutes is too severe. The statute relative to desertion in the marital relation should be repealed. Lastly, the matter of the jurisdiction of district magistrates should be defined in one statute covering that subject. Eighty-five sections of law as they stand could be condensed into one.

It is doubtful whether constructive contempt is punishable under our law, but where they are punishable would it not be well to give the right of appeal? Would it not be well to require the judge to set out all the facts in his findings so that on habeas corpus proceeding the appeal judge would have all the facts before him upon which to base his action?

"In our code of civil procedure it is doubtful whether provision is made for the appointment of guardians for heirs in foreign countries. The matter of the probate of wills should go to the equity courts, so that they would come up in the supreme court on direct appeal rather than on exceptions. In the matter of appeal bonds, there should be more strictness while at the same time no hardship should be worked to poor litigants. Just how far we should go in this direction is a question, but there is urgent need of some reform to prevent vexatious litigation.

Besides all these, a great many other

sections need amendment and pruning, such as the habeas corpus statute, and many others. This, passing to other matters, we should have a new judicial building, with fire proof vaults to hold our records. The library should be changed and improved so that we would have double the room we have now, for books and tables to be used in consultations."

Judge Frear sat down, amid a round of applause, and Judge Hartwell asked him if he had already done the work necessary to bring about the changes he had suggested.

"There are 500 sections to be changed," said Judge Frear. "I have drafted many bills, and Judge De Bolt has drafted some others."

Judge Silliman said that he had understood that an elaborate compilation had been made by Judge Frear for the guidance of the last session of the Legislature.

Judge Frear replied that he did not know how elaborate it was, but it had been made. He did not think, however, that it was practicable to adopt a compilation at this session, and thought it was better to go to work piecemeal. A compilation would take too much time and no one person should do it.

Mr. Thurston thought that a number of the things outlined by Judge Frear were of such nature that the whole force of the Bar Association should be brought to bear to secure their adoption. But the work must be done intelligently, so as not to swamp the Legislature with work. "And we should not throw the onus of this thing on Judge Frear alone." Mr. Thurston said if the President of the Association would meet the Chief Justice, or appoint committees to meet with him in this work, committees strong enough to carry it through, we could then get the necessary bills drawn up to throw the whole report recommending their passage before the Legislature on the first day of the session, giving ample time for the action it was desired to take.

The changes proposed by Judge Frear were not new laws. It was merely a kind of compilation to put an end to a condition that lawyers and laymen both found to be intolerable. To the end that action might be taken Mr. Thurston proposed the following motion:

"I move that the Chief Justice be requested to lay what bills he may desire to present to the Association before the chairman, and that thereafter the chairman be given authority to appoint such committees as he may think necessary to consider these bills, and report them at a later meeting for recommendation or otherwise."

Mr. Rawlins seconded the motion, and Mr. Achil moved as an amendment that the chairman appoint two committees of three each, one for civil and one for criminal laws. This was seconded also, but was lost and the original motion prevailed after Mr. Thurston had explained that he would have accepted the Achil amendment had not the bills been proposed to consider been so numerous that two committees could hardly handle them in the time remaining.

Mr. Weaver then submitted the following resolution with reference to the Torrens land law:

"Resolved that whereas a system of registering titles to land has been in force in Australia, in its various colonies for a quarter of a century, known as the Torrens system, and whereas the Canadian provinces of Manitoba, and Ontario have enacted since 1885, similar statutes and whereas of late years the system has been adapted to the needs of the states of Maine, Massachusetts, Illinois, Minnesota, Washington and California, and whereas by various judicial decisions of the highest courts of various states such a system has been upheld as constitutional, and whereas the Massachusetts statute was before the Supreme Court of that State and of the United States and upheld. Now therefore,

"Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed by the chair within one day from date, to investigate the subject of adopting the system of land registering in this Territory and to recommend as far as possible the details to be contained in the bill. That the committee be required to report to a subsequent meeting hereto with a draft of the bill."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Dickey, and was adopted, the committee appointed consisting of Messrs. Weaver, Dickey and Hartwell.

Mr. Gill moved the appointment of a committee to draft a bill to provide for a Code Commission. Judge Silliman seconded the motion, giving as his reason an apprehension that Congress would appoint such a Commission if the Territory did not and after some discussion, Mr. Hartwell saying he had no fear of action by Congress and was opposed to the code system. Anyway, the committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. Gill, Silliman and Derby.

The Association then adjourned for one week. Those present at the meeting were A. S. Hartwell, W. N. Armstrong, A. G. Robertson, J. M. Davidson, Lorin Andrews, P. W. Milverton, A. G. Correa, W. T. Rawlins, C. H. Dickey, Frank Andrade, A. F. Judd, Charles Doie, W. L. Whitney, R. D. Silliman, L. Dickey, Phil Weaver, W. C. Parke, Charles Achil, E. S. Gill, C. C. Bitting, L. J. Warren, C. F. Peterson, L. A. Thurston, C. Long, E. B. McClanahan, Enoch Johnson, B. L. Marx, G. H. Derby, C. R. Herneman, Wm. T. Rawlins, and Chief Justice Frear.

(Continued from Page 1.)

G. A. Howard. It shows the proposed extension on the line of the main building, and with nearly the same arrangement as to the interior. The present style of architecture is maintained, though it will be seen by the illustration to be of a rather elongated character.

If the idea of Superintendent Cooper is carried out by an appropriation from the legislature, it will permit of the Judiciary building being used as a City Hall, or perhaps as a Federal building until the United States erects a building for that purpose.

John Daniel Marlin, a Hilo pioneer, died Wednesday, aged 74 years.

IS NOT A BANKRUPT

Federal Jury Finds for
Niccols at
Hilo.



It's an easy job for the barber to part the hair on a head like this.

It's just as easy to prevent baldness.

Baldness is almost always a sure sign of neglect; it is the story of neglected dandruff.

Dandruff is untidy, unnecessary, and unhealthy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

cures dandruff and prevents baldness.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

EDWARD M. BOYD.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company to prepare to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particularity at the office of
F. A. SCHAFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.
Prussia General Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the property of the same at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAFER & CO.,
General Agents.

Merchandise Insurance Co. for Sea
River and Land Transport,
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the property of the same at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

he Bank of Hawaii
LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the
Republic of Hawaii.

PITAL \$500,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

as M. Cooke President

C. Jones Vice President

H. Cooke Cashier

C. Atherton Assistant Cashier

Victor Henry Waterhouse, Tom

V. F. W. Macfarlane, H. D. Teague,

J. McConaughay.

Offices the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will

promptly and carefully attend to all

business connected with banking on

to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign

Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received

Interest allowed in accordance with

the and conditions printed in pass

books, copies of which may be had on

application.

Building, Fort Street.

HANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and

Reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000

Total their reinsurance com-

panies 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and

Reserve, reichsmarks 2,000,000

Total their reinsurance com-

panies 25,000,000

Total reichsmarks 42,000,000

We undersigned, general agents of

above two companies, for the Ha-

ian Islands, are prepared to insure

Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and

duce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar

Rice Mills, and Vessels in the har-

against loss or damage by fire on

most favorable terms.

HACKFELD & CO., Limited

WACHES

The Timekeeping King

★ ★ ★

We sell a fine heavy solid gold, hunting or open face, plain or engraved, with 17-jewel movement for

\$50.00.

Also much cheaper ones; but there's a difference, of course.

For perfection of time keeping and sterling worth you cannot do better than to purchase one of our spe- cials at

\$50.00.

F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

m. G. Irwin & Co.,
LIMITED.
and Marine Insurance A'gts.

AGENTS FOR THE
Insurance Company of Liverpool
and Assurance Company of Lon-
don, Marine and General Assurance
Co., Ltd., of London.

Union National Insurance
Company of Pittsburgh,
Holmes of Manufacturing General Insur-
ance Company,
Caledon Assurance Co., Ltd., of Mon-
treal and Quebec.

The steamer *Palani* which arrived in
Saturday noon reported extremely
rough seas in the Kacau channel on her
round trip.

Other States and Territories might

Sugar is still below four cents, but this fact does not in any way affect the Honolulu investor, for the prices of shares continue to advance, the optimistic feeling takes deeper root and business men, by and large, look to the future for better things than Hawaii has known for a couple of years.

The price of sugar is more than a little confusing to the man who has been following the general trend of the market during the past summer and fall, but withal there seems some philosophy in the movements of the figures. The largest producers are confident that the market will be higher, very soon, and they regard the fact as suspicious that now, when the European growers of beets are looking to preparing for the crop, the price is discouragingly low. This is expected to cut down the acreage materially and if this is the case the tendency will be to make the market steadier at higher rates and to give us a few fat years to follow the lean ones, which have been trying to the nerves of local people.

The prospect for better things is not entirely in the outlook in the sugar market, though of course all permanent prosperity at last comes back to the starting point. The coming of the cash which will liquidate the fire claims will have the effect of picking up the community, for it will fill in the gap before the payment of the expected large sugar dividends. The million, which is appropriated and immediately available, will have a good effect, and it may be that such action will be taken here that the entire amount of the claims will be paid at the one time. The fact that the bill providing for bonds makes it impossible to sell any of the securities below par, and makes no provision for the expense of the issue of the bonds, has caused some discussion as to the method to be employed in getting them out, but the way seems open to make payments without much expense and to clear up the entire matter. The suggestion made, that the bonds be issued in such amounts that they may be used in paying the claims, in the ratio of one third bonds and two thirds cash, has met with some favor. The claimants, at least those representing larger amounts, would prefer to take the payments immediately, even in this way, to waiting for the negotiations of sale of the bonds and the return of the cash. One banker said that he thought this would solve the difficulty immediately, and Mr. Damon assured me that he considered that this solution if carried out at once, would be acceptable to all the large claimants. In fact it would appear that in the event of the local government acting speedily, if there should be necessary the taking up of a small amount of the bonds to permit making cash payments on small claims, this could be arranged among the financial institutions here. This would permit settlement and would clear the financial atmosphere.

What will be the outcome of the negotiations of Mr. Pollitz, looking to the listing on the San Francisco Board of certain local shares in addition to those already placed there, is still a question and every one interested in the various estates which have been mentioned is watching the proceedings eagerly. There is some misapprehension as to the state of the negotiations. Mr. Pollitz says that he has simply placed the matter before the directors of some of the estates, telling them what must be done to secure listing, and further that in the event of the stocks being put on the coast market there should be given options on a fair sized block, for instance 5,000 or 6,000 shares. That, he tells me, is the extent of the negotiations. The stocks which he has under consideration at the present time are Ewa, Oahu and Pioneer Mill. Others may be taken up.

The feature of the past week was the advance in the price of Oahu. There is a well defined rumor in the street that at the end of April the dividend will be paid at 1 per cent and that it will be kept there for the rest of the year. Certainly the physical condition of the estate has proved most pleasing to the visitors who have gone over it recently. The stock closed strong last week at \$10. There was little trading at the front end of the past week but later Oahu sold in small lots, to the extent of 116 shares, at \$10.50. Where the price will go upon the definite announcement of the doubling of the dividend, is a question, but the prediction is that it will be as high as \$12 at least. Pioneer holds its own at \$9.77 shares being transferred, and the market strong. Waialae sold at \$5 for 25 and \$7.50 for 13 shares, and Hawaiian Sugar was strong, also, at \$27.50.

Ewa was not to be had in anything but the very smallest pieces, one 10 share sale being recorded and that at \$24.50. This plantation is doing well, taking off something like 1400 tons a week, the month's total being 5,000 tons. The type made me indicate that there would be a falling off for this campaign to 30,000 tons, in last Sunday's reports, but it is the opinion of some, which I meant to reflect, that the total will be 40,000.

REAL ESTATE.

With the backward money market there is little in real estate. There have been reports of negotiations for down-town property during the week, but nothing has resulted from them all. As it now stands the only property moving is suburban lots, at small prices.

Building continues to improve. There are three cottages in process of erection at the corner of King street and Sheridan road, three in College Hills and a larger number in the Kalihi district, with certain new work at Puunui. These are low priced buildings as a rule, those in College Hills being the most ambitious. The Chinatown outlook is for more small tenements. No new work is in sight down town.

BOARD OF HEALTH MAKES PROTEST

The following is the memorial adopted by the Board of Health against the proposed establishment of a national Leprosarium on Molokai, and which will be forwarded to Washington on the Chins:

We, the members of the Territorial Board of Health of Hawaii, respectfully protest against the establishment of a National Leprosarium at the Territorial leper settlement on the Island of Molokai, Territory of Hawaii.

We submit:

(1) The taxpayers of Hawaii have for over thirty years cared for their own afflicted at Molokai. During the period much time, attention and money has been devoted to the alleviation and suppression of the disease. The system suited to local conditions has been slowly and carefully evolved. Segregation, the operation of which is harsh and painful, has been enforced. The people at the settlement are all, nevertheless, resigned and satisfied.

Leprosy is decreasing. Each year greater efforts are made and more money willingly appropriated to assure comfort and scientific treatment. No reason appears why the Territory cannot continue in this work.

The settlement is a Hawaiian village community, not differing from other village communities in these Islands, except as to restraint or freedom of egress.

It has been the continued policy of the local Board of Health to remove as far as possible therefrom all semblance of a penitentiary or place of detention.

The people there suffer enough as it is. The domesticity of the native Hawaiians is not interfered with.

An attempt so to do increases an already unhappy condition, whereas the statistics of the settlement show but two cases out of as many as three hundred births of a leprous child of leprous parents.

The settlement is open to any scientist the Federal government may send out. Scientists have been employed by the Hawaiian government from time to time according to the dictates of experience, and no effort is likely to be spared now in this matter.

Medical services have always been furnished.

The influx into the settlement of lepers of various nationalities from the country at large would upset the peace and augment the discontent and suffering of the present inhabitants.

The present system, under the Territorial government, is working harmoniously. There appears no good reason why it should be disrupted to accommodate lepers from the country at large.

Other States and Territories might

LAWYER KINNEY TALKS OF FRUIT

"This island, in my opinion, is the home of the middle classes," remarked Attorney W. A. Kinney in speaking of the development of Hilo. "I mean by that, that there are opportunities here for the small farmer which do not exist on Oahu or Kauai, where everything is sugar.

"I have read a good deal about Hilo in the last few years and have smiled with others at what I thought were only every-day, force-of-habit kicks. I had no idea that Hilo could or would

make so much progress in an interval of six years during which I have not visited here. I am somewhat familiar with the character of the soil here, and I firmly believe that the fruit industry on this island can be made to rank second to sugar. Let the people cultivate bananas and pineapples and it will not be long before there will be

a line of fruit steamers running here just as they run between New York and the West Indies. The government is doing a great deal to encourage small farming, and fruit culture will be aided. They tell me that the Bluefields banana is the best suited for shipping, better than the varieties which grow here. If that is the case the government will obtain those plants and propagate them for the benefit of the public.

Coffee should also receive an impetus from the proposed bounty and though it may not increase the crop volume in this immediate vicinity, it is bound to increase the area of coffee lands in Hamakua. Hilo should be the shipping point of a half million bunches of bananas yearly; the land is here and the soil is adapted to that species of fruit."—Hawaii Herald.

IF YOUR CHILDREN are subject to croup, watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, the attack can be averted. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. It always cures and cures quickly. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents, sell it.

Toma Aha, the Japanese police officer, has been discharged from the force.

HEROIC DARING

Government Life-Saving Crew Receive Gold Medals.

From the thirty-first day of October to the eleventh day of November, 1883, the crew of the U. S. life-saving station at Cleveland, Ohio, saved twenty-seven men and two women from vessels thrown ashore by the storms that lashed the waters of Lake Erie. To each of the nine men in the crew the government gold medal "for heroic daring" was awarded.

One of the crew was Chas. L. Learned. While attempting to get a line to a distressed vessel the life-boat capsized and, when the boat rolled over, he was caught beneath it. Finally he was washed out by the waves and drifted ashore where helping hands revived him. The other members of the life crew made their way to the shore and hurried for the beach apparatus. In about one hour and a half they returned and Learned had so far recovered that he made his way to the scene of the wreck and took his place with the crew. All hands were saved, but Learned's career as a life-saver was ended. In relating the story, he said that rheumatism quickly set in as a result of the cold and exposure. This was complicated with neuralgia. "I had such pains in my back that I could hardly move," he says, "and the least excitement would cause my heart to beat violently. I had to be very careful of my diet and suffered much distress after eating. I could not sleep, my head ached; I was all run-down and discouraged. Having been disabled in the government service, I received something over six hundred dollars in addition to my gold medal."

Mr. Learned is now a prosperous farmer at Sandy Creek, N. Y., and the story of his restoration to activity is best told as he tells it. "About four years ago," he says, "I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills mentioned in a newspaper. I tried them and firmly believed that if I had not I should be in my grave now. The pills began to help me in less than a week. Not only did they benefit my rheumatism, but they built up my strength, so that I was soon able to do a bigger day's work than in years before. The insomnia disappeared and sleep was sound and refreshing."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pill for Pale People may be had of all druggists or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., six 50-cent boxes for two dollars and a half, postpaid, on receipt of price.

Hawaiian Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 31—Hana, \$425; Paauhan, \$16.50; Hawaiian Commercial, \$43.25; Honokaa, \$13.25; Hutchinson, \$15; Kilauea, \$8; Makawell, \$26.75; Onomea, no bid.

Instead of on the date published the recital by the Music Circle of the Kihuna Art League will be given on Tuesday, February 10, at 8 p. m., at the A. League rooms.



**GOLF
HANDS
Red
Rough
Hands**
**CUTICURA
SOAP**

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and panacea of emollients.

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong hot

creamy lather of

CUTICURA

Dry, and anoint freely with CUT

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.
Friday, Jan. 30.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simeron, from Kona and Kau.

Saturday, January 31.

Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, from Makaweli at 8:30 a.m.

Stmr. Iwani, Piltz, from Ahukini at noon.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports, at 11 a.m., with 30 cases mineral water, 103 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Lansi, Maui and Molokai ports, at 11:10 a.m., with 30 head cattle, 2 pkgs. sundries.

Schr. Mol. Wahine, from sea, in distress, at 8 a.m.

Gaso. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, from Makena, at 11:30 a.m.

P. M. S. S. China, Friele, 10 days from Yokohama.

Sunday, Feb. 1.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports at 6 a.m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.

Am. sp. Clarence S. Bement, Grant, 23 days from Yokohama, including three days blown from Honolulu, channel 122 miles southward.

DEPARTED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, Jan. 30.

Stmr. Niihau, Thompson, for Makaweli and Waimea, at 5 p.m.

S. S. Nebraskan, Greene, for Kahului, at 4:30 p.m.

Saturday, January 31.

P. M. S. S. China, Friele, for San Francisco, at 7 p.m.

Sunday, Feb. 1.

R. cable ship Silvertown, Morton, for London, via Coronel and Tenerife.

ARRIVED AT LAHAINA.

January 28. Am. bktm. MacDonald, 15½ days from San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kona, Kan and Maui ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Jan. 30.—Mrs. Chas. Ratchiffe, Miss A. Gares, J. G. Rothwell, L. Tobriner, T. O'Brien, Care Tuch, C. H. Ball, G. F. Wright, A. Steele, M. F. Scott, Mrs. K. Kehi, W. J. Wright, Mrs. E. Calser, Mrs. Makalua, J. Makalua, Fr. Adalbert, Mrs. R. Scarle, W. Searle, Sam Nowlein, Mrs. W. Smithers, Mrs. Ladd, J. Kaae, Mrs. J. Kaae and 41 deck.

From Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, Jan. 31—Dr. W. H. Davis, L. Lightfoot, Judge Robinson, David Notley, Judge W. L. Stanley, Hon. Cecil Brown, H. G. Dardick and wife, J. F. C. Hagens, W. B. Scott, F. L. Stanley, Geo. A. Davis, J. S. Gillis, J. W. Springston, A. Lindsay, E. Horn, A. McDuffie, C. H. Simson, Henry Peters, G. K. Widner, J. W. Girvin, O. Shioda, Rev. J. Kekipi, H. S. Diamond, Mrs. H. S. Diamond, J. H. Hayesden, P. McMahon, T. Brandt, H. Wilson, H. Nishiwitz, R. L. Auerbach, F. J. Anweg, Father Aloy, C. H. Pulau and wife, Miss L. Pulau, Antone Fernandez, Y. Uihilelio, Wahalehu, Kon Sen, Rev. S. Kanda, Dr. J. H. Raymond, C. Cleere, D. Conaway, Mrs. A. Wall.

From Molokai, per stmr. Lehua, Jan. 31—Fr. Joseph and 2 deck.

From Kauai, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Feb. 1—A. Moore, Miss A. Moore, B. S. Gregory, Miss C. Moore, Mr. Sumi, Mr. Pearson, K. Yamamoto, Mrs. McCorriston, Mrs. C. S. Martin, Mrs. Kamehameha, C. B. Reynolds, T. Matsumoto, 18 deck.

From Maui, per stmr. Claudine, Feb. 1—Mrs. Du Rol, Capt. T. K. Clarke, B. Clarke, Capt. Whitney, C. Lehnars, Jas. Scott, J. H. Walker, J. T. Taylor, J. F. Brown, Mr. Keeney and wife, Wong Kong, Mrs. J. K. Kalama, S. E. Kellinot, Miss Fern, S. E. Kalama and wife, E. Langer, Miss L. Williams, Col. Geo. French, Major A. Harris.

NEXT MAIL TO COAST.

Feb. 2—S. S. Sierra, for San Francisco.

OVERDUE AT THIS PORT.

Ship Florence, Spicer, sixty-one days out from Tacoma.

NEXT MAIL TO THE COLONIES.

Feb. 5—Per S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney.

NEXT MAIL FROM COAST.

Feb. 4—S. S. Ventura, from San Francisco.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. Tug Iroquois, Rodman.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.) Andromeda, Nor. bk., Iquique, Sept. 23, in distress.

Albert, Am. bk., Turner, San Francisco, Jan. 2.

C. A. Thayer, Am. schr., Monson, Fairhaven, Jan. 23.

Churchill, Am. schr., Rosedale, New-castle, Jan. 23.

Coronado, Am. bknt., Porter, San Francisco, Jan. 24.

Clarence S. Bement, Am. sp., Grant, Yokohama, Feb. 1.

Eva Montgomery, Br. sp., Harrison, London, Jan. 17.

Gerard C. Tobey, Am. bk., Scott, San Francisco, Jan. 23.

George W. Curtis, Am. sp., Calhoun, Namaimo, Feb. 2.

Helen, Am. schr., Christiania, San Francisco, Dec. 26.

Henry K. Hall, Am. schr., Piltz, New-castle, Jan. 31.

John Palmer, Am. bktm., De Lane, Newcastle, Jan. 28.

Kilkilin, Am. bktm., Cutler, Port Ludlow, Jan. 26.

Mobican, Am. bk., Kelly, San Francis-co, Dec. 27.

Makaweli, Am. bkt., Nielsen, Newcastle, Jan. 28. (Anchored outside.)

Okanogan, Am. schr., Roosch, Port Gamble, Jan. 21.

Stmr. California, Baron, Seattle, Jan. 22.

Willoott, Am. bk., Macloone, Hongkong, Dec. 21.

A resident of Kapiolani Park addition on the mauka road around Diamond Head now reaches home from Nuuanu street via the electric car line in thirty-two minutes, including the walk from the end of the car line.

TRIAL FOR B. H. WRIGHT

Has Formidable Array
of Counsel to
Defend.

The Wright and Boyd embezzlement cases will be among the first presented for trial at the present term of court. B. H. Wright has an array of legal counsel. Besides Davis, F. M. Brooks and Assistant United States Attorney Dunne have been retained to defend him.

J. W. Cathcart appeared for the Territory in all of the embezzlement cases. The case of Treasures Wright and J. Alfred Magoo were both passed on the first call of the calendar.

Mr. Cathcart asked that the B. H. Wright case be set down for February 16th, an agreement made with the defendant's counsel. Davis was on his feet in a moment, objecting to the case going over for such a period. He demanded a speedy trial, and wanted to start right off.

Mr. Cathcart stated that he had a number of things which he was compelled to finish before leaving the Attorney General's office, and had imagined that the date fixed was satisfactory, but if an earlier trial is desired, he had no objection to next Monday morning.

The Wright case was therefore set down for February 9th, and the three Boyd cases for February 16th. Judge Du Bolt stated that the cases were set down definitely for those dates, but that if trials were in progress on these days, they would first be finished.

Captain Renny Retires.

Captain W. C. Renny, who for several years past has been the manager of the McCabe, Hamilton & Renny Stevedore Company, retired from that position yesterday and the board of directors selected Louis Marks to fill the position.

Korean Immigrants.

We learn that 54 Korean emigrants for Hawaii left Chemulpo on the 22nd ult. on board the Genkai Maru under the guidance of an employee of Messrs. Holm Ringer and Company and a Japanese named Kaichi Kanaya. They will, it is said, be transhipped at Kobe for Honolulu. The emigration agent is an American gentleman now residing at Chemulpo.—Japan Times.

Hilo Dock in Four Months.

Hilo, January 30.—All matters now are finally settled with reference to the construction of the Hilo dock. An engineer will be sent up next week to make soundings, and the piling, which is now being copper sheathed, will be driven into place. The dock will be completed within four months, providing the weather does not interfere too much.—Tribune.

Mauna Loa's Boat Swamped.

The roughest kind of weather was encountered by the steamer Mauna Loa on her trip from Hawaii to Honolulu, arriving here yesterday morning. Purser Simson in his report of the voyage says that the steamer encountered very rough seas and a high wind along the Hanakau coast, although there was little rain. Along the Kan coast there were rough seas again and a gale of wind from the northeast, but little rainfall.

"We landed all the freight at Honolulu and all but one load at Punalau. There a boat swamped at the passage with feed and merchandise.

"Met the steamer Kauai at Kailua. Her main boom carried away and she will remain there until the weather moderates."

"Coming home, very rough seas and a gale of wind from the northeast."

Lansing's Schooner Total Loss.

The schooner Ada which was blown and washed high and dry on the shore at Kahana, windward Oahu, on Thursday morning, is a total loss. Nelson Lansing, her owner, returned from Kahana yesterday and said that there would be little worth saving from the boat. The vessel was piled high up on the shore and one could drive entirely around the wreck. The boat was valued at \$2,000, and was insured for \$1,500.

By the Edward May, leaving Makaweli, the following cargo was shipped: Sugar, \$110,000; coffee, \$2,912; rice, \$1,000; honey, \$976; wax, \$59.—The Garden Island.

WHEN YOU HAVE A BAD COLD.

You want a remedy that will give quick relief and effect a permanent cure.

You want a remedy that will relieve the lungs and make expectoration easy.

You want a remedy that will counteract any tendency toward pneumonia.

You want the best medicine that can be obtained.

You want Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

It always cures and cures quickly.

All dealers and druggists—Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii, sell it.

Judge and Mrs. R. D. Silliman have taken the McClellan cottage on Ellings street.

VENEZUELA WANTS ALL CREDITORS ON BASIS OF EQUALITY

Castro Insists That There Shall
Be No Preference of
Their Claims.

ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—A compromise has been suggested in the negotiations for peace in Venezuela which may have the effect of settling differences which threaten to prevent an amicable understanding.

Cables were received from President Castro by United States Minister Bowen today in which the Venezuelan executive gave notice that all creditors must be treated alike. This was the one point upon which the split seemed likely and at first those at work for peace were disengaged.

Tonight the suggestion has been made that England, Germany and Italy shall be declared preferred creditors for the first year after which all shall be treated alike. This would give the three nations participating in the blockade a proportion of the entire revenues for that year and after that time the powers each would secure a share.

CARACAS, Feb. 1.—President Castro today wired Minister Bowen that all creditors must be treated alike.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Norwegian steamship Avona has been wrecked on the coast of Denmark, by being driven ashore during a terrific gale that has prevailed for several days in the Cattegat, between Denmark and Sweden.

The ship's crew, which consisted of some forty men, all were drowned. The vessel is considered a total wreck.

The Avona was commanded by Captain Dryer and at the time of the disaster was on a voyage from New Orleans to Aarhus, Denmark. The vessel was a small tramp steamer of 1864 tons register.

It is feared that other disasters at sea have occurred owing to the severe winter storms now raging.

MAZATLAN, Mexico, Feb. 1.—Plague conditions here are alarming. During the month of January there were one hundred and sixty-five deaths from bubonic plague. Three thousand of the inhabitants of the city have abandoned it to take up residences in the country nearby, but cannot get far away from the scene of the outbreak, owing to the cordon of soldiers that has been placed around the district and which prevents any from leaving the stricken territory. The hospitals are full. Officials are having a severe task in furnishing provisions to the people of the stricken city, as outside communication is almost entirely cut off.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—Argentina and Chile, in view of the proposals for disarmament between the two nations, have agreed to offer the four warships which they must sell, to the United States. The offer is made to show their friendly feeling toward this country and may be accepted in the same spirit in which the offer was made. These are the ships which it was reported Germany wanted to buy. Two of the vessels are now building in England.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Crown Princess Louise and M. Giron are preparing to sail for America.

BERLIN, Germany, Jan. 31.—It is reported that the Crown Prince of Saxony will, in consequence of the recent family scandal, renounce his claims to succession to the throne in favor of his son George.

If the King of Saxony should die tomorrow the Crown Princess, who recently eloped with Giron, would become Queen of Saxony and Prince Frederick Augustus is trying to prevent this by renouncing his claim to the throne in favor of his son. The King of Saxony is very ill and his case is said to be hopeless. His death would place the Crown Prince on the throne and the wife also on the throne as Queen.

If the Pope annulled the marriage Louise would not become Queen but His Holiness has refused to do this and the only way to prevent her from becoming Queen is for Frederick Augustus to renounce his rights in favor of his son, retaining a regency until the son becomes of age.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—General Nelson A. Miles, who reached London some time ago, on his tour around the world, after his inspection of the American army in the Philippines, was the guest of King Edward today.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 1.—Under the provisions of the new treaty which it is proposed to conclude with the republic of Cuba, it is contemplated to admit Cuban sugar to Mexico free of duty.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 1.—All employees of the trolley car system of this city have gone out on strike and are trying to tie up the lines. The militia has been ordered out from Waterbury.

TANGIER, Morocco, Feb. 1.—The Sultan of Morocco has inflicted a severe defeat upon the forces of the Pretender.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Ex-Secretary of the Navy Long is today reported better, by his physicians.

SILVERTOWN SAYS GOODBYE AND LEAVES FOR LONDON

With the trio of signal flags signifying "Good Bye" at the peak, the crew and staff at the rail and shouting fare-well to a company of friends whose "bon voyage" sounded from tug boats and wharves, the cable steamer Silver-town departed at noon yesterday on the long trip to London.

The work of the ship and the expert staff was finished, for the final tests had been made, the cable pronounced perfect and the delicate apparatus which had been used at the cable hut since today full month back, was all returned aboard ship and stored for the part of the staff. It was after midnight Saturday that the tests were all finished and the work pronounced all right. The last test could not be made until the thirty days' contract time had expired, so it was after 8 o'clock that the cable was withdrawn from service and the testing instruments got in.

From that time for more than four hours there was nothing doing but tests.

Every kind of trial of the wire was made. There was nothing left undone that in the judgment of Chief Electrician Raymond